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AUTHOR Chen, May K. C.; And Others
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ABSTRACT

Factors that are likely to affect higher education in New Jersey and the nation are identified. Statistical data and a brief narrative summary cover major demographic, economic, sociopolitical, and higher education trends. Comparative economic data indicate trends in production, occupational employment, the civilian labor force, and personal income. Also included are survey data developed by the Eagleton Institute of Rutgers University regarding New Jerseyans' perceptions of the state's government, environment, and economy. The educational data cover: educational attainment of the state's population, the enrollment characteristics of students at New Jersey colleges and universities, actual and projected public high school graduates in the state for the years 1980 to 1995; full-time, first-time freshmen by race, 1977-1983; state appropriations for higher education, fiscal years (FY) 1978-1985; constant dollar state appropriations for the United States, New Jersey, and selected states, FY 1974 to FY 1984; and curriculum grants initiatives. The demographic and economic trends include: population density by New Jersey counties, 1980; net migration rates by county; racial composition of the U.S. and New Jersey populations; employment by sector, 1950-1983; and comparative unemployment rates. (SW)

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OSISD Volume 5: Report Number 2

Towards The Year 2000. . . .

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INTRODUCTION AND DATA SUMMARIES

An understanding of the changing environment within our state is important. Demographic, economic, social, and political influences affect our agency's mission, goals and objectives, resource allocation decisions, and operating procedures. Both the means and the ends that direct the activities of the Department of Higher Education must change as the various dimensions of our external environment change. Historical data can provide at least a partial, if imperfect, view of the future. While change is inevitable, to some extent it can be steered and directed, accelerated or inhibited, to the degree that it can be anticipated and understood.

A brief summary of the major demographic, economic, socio-political, and higher education trends is presented below. These are followed by four separate data sections providing a wide-ranging perspective on the state of New Jersey.

Demographic Trends

Overall, New Jersey's population grew rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, slowed considerably in the 1970s, then grew at a moderate rate in the early 1980s. With a lower birth rate than the nation (for example, in 1982 the New Jersey birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 13.2, compared with 15.9 for the nation) and an increasing number of senior citizens, New Jersey's population profile is shifting. As the "baby boom" generation moves through life, the "greying" of New Jersey will continue. By the year 2000, the over-65 age group is projected to be some 14.1% of the state population, as compared with 11.7% in 1980. For the U.S. the comparable proportions are 13.1% and

11.3%, respectively (Table 3). In addition, for New Jersey the population groups between 30 and 59 years of age are projected to increase by more than 1 million by the year 2000 (Figure 3).

Significant intra-state migration has occurred and can be anticipated to continue as people move from the higher density, urbanized, northeastern corner to the less populated, recreational and retirement areas along the shore (Figure 4). The racial mix of the population will continue to change as well. Relatively higher birth and in-migration rates for blacks and other minorities will lead to their increased proportional representation within the state. Whereas in 1980 blacks represented 12.6%, and other minorities, 4.2%, of New Jersey's population, applying national trends to state data yields estimates which indicate that by the year 2000 they will grow, respectively, to 14.3% and 6.7% of the total New Jersey population (Figures 5 and 6). By comparison, the estimated national proportions in the year 2000 would be 13.4% for blacks and 3.5% for other minorities.

Economic Trends

Along with that of other areas in the Northeast, New Jersey's economy is in transition from one with essentially a manufacturing base (Figures 7-9), with industrial concentrations predominantly in the northern part of the state, to a service-based economy, with increasing numbers of workers employed in shoreline areas and in the Trenton, Newark, and Camden labor market areas (Figures 10-12). Occupational employment projections forecast larger than national percentage increases in the health, personal, and food service areas, among others. In addition, New Jersey -- the state with the largest number of engineers and scientists per capita in the nation -- is expected to experience increased demand for these groups and for computer specialists as well, but at a somewhat lesser rate than the nation (Table 5). (It is not clear, however, whether the reported comparative

growth rates reflect real differences in demand or are statistical phenomena resulting from differences in occupational distributions, or both.)

While the manufacturing sector generally is declining, the pharmaceutical, food processing, and chemical industries remain strong. With the recent passage of the Jobs, Science and Technology Bond Act, advanced technology centers in industrial ceramics, biotechnology, food technology, telematics, and hazardous waste management will be created around the state. In addition, high technology "incubator" facilities will be established via partnership arrangements between higher education, industry, and state and federal government. These new ventures are expected to foster further economic growth and increased employment in various sub-sectors of the state economy.

Current employment in New Jersey is at a high level. Not only have the higher unemployment rates of the 1970's been replaced by lower rates during the 1980's, but New Jersey's unemployment rate is significantly lower than that of both the nation (Figure 14) and northeastern region. The changing work role of women and minorities also is changing the image of New Jersey's labor force. Between 1970 and 1980, participation rates for women, Hispanics, blacks, and other minorities increased dramatically within the state. During this period, employment among women exhibited a 34% rise, while black employment increased by 67% and Hispanic participation in the labor force rose by 85% (Table 6). However, the percentage of black persons below the poverty level in the state increased from 22.6% to 31.0% between 1969 and 1979. Poverty among Hispanics decreased from 27.5% to 26.6% during the same period, but poverty levels for all minorities are high relative to whites (Figure 15). Overall, however, the state continues to maintain its relative income advantage. Per capita income in New Jersey was $13,027 in 1982, compared with $11,107 for the nation. In addition, the state's income was higher than its neighboring states and regions (Table 7).

Social and Political Trends

Social survey data detailing people's perceptions indicate that more than 65% of New Jersey citizens regard their state as an "Excellent" or "Good" place to live. Moreover, about 25% of all respondents consider New Jersey to be "Better" than other states. Its geographic location provides both a suburban lifestyle and easy access to two major cities, New York and Philadelphia (Figures 17 and 18). Features of the natural environment, including the coastal areas and woodlands like the Pine Barrens, also are rated highly. Nevertheless, ratings of the natural environment have declined somewhat, along with ratings of the "quality of life" in general, particularly among younger persons (Figures 19 and 20). At the same time, the man-made, industrial environment and high population density are aspects of living in New Jersey that are disliked by large proportions of the state's citizens of all ages. Respondents to a recent survey cited the major problems facing the state as including unemployment, air and water pollution, and the cleanup of toxic wastes. Levels of concern about the health hazards of toxic wastes are high among all age groups, but particularly among younger citizens (Figures 21 to 23).

Public perceptions of the quality of state government were mostly "Fair" and "Good" in 1980, and state government was considered to be about as good as in most other states by a large majority of citizens. Both state and local taxes and property taxes were perceived as being higher than in other states. There is some evidence that this view of higher New Jersey tax rates has declined marginally. Most people obtain their information about state and local governments from newspapers, and the newspapers read most often by New Jersey residents are typically published in the state. Television as a source of information on state and local government has increased somewhat lately. Recent polling data indicate that large majorities of New Jerseyans believe it is "Very Important" that government ensure fair treatment for all groups in society and that government have programs to help the disadvantaged. Social survey data from 1980 show that residents considered economic, energy/environmental, and tax issues to

be the most important concerns for state government to address. Schools and education, municipal services, and planning and development were considered to be the most important issues facing local government. Objective indicators data show that the highest levels of "community distress" -- defined as substandard housing, low income and high unemployment, declining real estate values, and higher tax rates -- are distributed throughout the state, but with concentrations in the slow growth southern areas and in urban centers (Figures 25 to 34). Conversely, these same objective data indicate that economic prosperity and higher levels of community well-being are found in the suburban and shoreline municipalities (Figure 35).

Higher Education Trends

The 1980 decennial census found that some 68% of New Jersey's population had completed high school and some 19% had completed four years of college. These figures represent substantial increases since the previous census when these measures of educational attainment for New Jersey stood at 53% and 12%, respectively. New Jersey compares favorably with the nation on these measures, exceeding the national rates for both, which in 1980 were 66% with a high school education and 16% with college (Figure 36).

In general, educational trends in New Jersey are not simple reflections of national trends. For example, 80% of New Jersey college enrollments are in the state's public colleges and universities, while the comparable figure for the nation is 78% (Table 8). Moreover, the latter percentage was virtually constant between 1977 and 1982, while in New Jersey the public colleges' share of the total grew during that period. Similarly, the student body composition has shifted differently in New Jersey and in the nation over that time period.

Notable is the fact that total black and Hispanic enrollment in the state increased at a greater rate than it has nationwide, although the trends are different for blacks and Hispanics. Enrollment among

Hispanics in New Jersey increased by 42%, while increasing only 23% nationally; for black students, the rates are 3% in the state and 4% in the U.S. The rate of increase in enrollment of all other students in New Jersey (this category includes all non-black and non-Hispanic students) is below the national rate (6% in New Jersey compared with 10% nationally). Participation among men declined in New Jersey in contrast to a national increase of 4%.

The age-related data are especially interesting. While enrollment in New Jersey increased in all age groups between 1977 and 1982, the growth was marked among older students both in absolute numbers and in comparison with the nation as a whole. New Jersey saw an increase in enrollment among the 35-and-over group of almost one-third in a mere five years, while the enrollment rate for this group nationwide declined. An analysis of participation among the 35-and-over group by collegiate sector shows that community colleges were the prime beneficiaries of this trend, with their part-time undergraduates in this age bracket increasing by 64%, and their full-time, by 17%, between 1977 and 1982 (Figure 37).

More than 15 years of dramatic, overall growth in New Jersey's system of higher education ended in 1983, the first year of a long expected decline in enrollment (Figure 38 and Table 10). That year there were about 8,000 fewer students enrolled than in the previous fall. (New Jersey's overall decline in 1983 did not mirror a national trend, where enrollments increased slightly.) Early estimates of fall 1984 enrollments in New Jersey indicate an even larger decline for the current academic year (approximately 11,000 students). The long-term effects of an overall decline on the demographic composition of New Jersey's higher education enrollments cannot yet be determined. However, the first year (1983) saw a levelling off of what had been a steady increase in the enrollment of blacks as well as a decline in the enrollment of whites and non-black, non-Hispanic minorities. Hispanic enrollment continued to grow (Table 11 and Figure 39). Enrollment by older students also fell off. It has been suggested that some of the

1983 declines were at least partially attributable to the upswing in the economy, as displaced workers returned to the labor force.

One of the most salient trends in New Jersey higher education is the enrollment each year in out-of-state colleges of about 26,000 New Jersey freshmen. This outmigration phenomenon has characterized New Jersey's system since at least 1968, and while the pattern has changed in terms of the proportions of these students electing in-state and out-of-state colleges, the absolute number of outmigrating freshmen has been virtually constant. (Tables 12 and 13.)

New Jersey has 57 institutions of higher education, most of which are located in the urbanized, densely populated, northeastern corner of the state (Figure 40). These colleges and universities conferred more than 46,000 degrees in 1982-83, bringing to nearly one-half million the cumulative total number of graduates in the last decade, and to 650,000 the total since the establishment of New Jersey's system in 1966. Although F.Y. 1983 was the second consecutive year to show an increase in the number of graduates, the total remained 2% below the 1977 level, the year in which the largest number of degrees was awarded (Table 14).

More than 26% of the total number of bachelor's degrees awarded in 1983 were in business, up from 19% in 1977. Another 635 bachelor's degrees were awarded in computer science, representing a more than six-fold increase since 1977. Steady declines in degrees granted have occurred in education, the natural sciences, mathematics, and liberal arts areas (Table 15).

Public institutions accounted for about 71% of the 1983 graduates, as compared with their 80% share of total enrollment that year. These differing percentages, in contrast to those for the independent colleges -- i.e., 29% of graduates and 20% of enrollment, respectively -- reflect differing sectoral missions. That is, in the public sector, particularly in the community colleges, there is somewhat greater emphasis on diversity of educational purpose among the student population. Although solid, New Jersey-specific data on this are not

available, there are several widely recognized trends in higher education that undoubtedly are operating here and which contribute to and reflect this diversity -- e.g., "lifelong learning", or collegiate education for personal enrichment; the "stop-out" phenomenon; and self-directed continuing education. As a result, there are relatively large numbers of students enrolled in degree-credit courses in public colleges (in comparison with the numbers in independent colleges) who are not necessarily seeking to complete degree programs or to earn formal academic awards.

State appropriations for higher education totalled some $692 million in F.Y. 1985, a 63.6% increase over the $423 million appropriated in F.Y. 1978 (Figure 41). Over the period from F.Y. 1974 to F.Y. 1984, New Jersey state appropriations for higher education showed an 8% net decrease in constant dollar terms, compared with an average increase of 21% for the nation. New Jersey's rank on this 10-year change was 44th among the 50 states (Figure 42). However, this relatively low ranking does not reflect the high priority with the Governor and legislature that higher education has enjoyed in recent years. For example, the shorter-term (two-year) change for New Jersey in F.Y. 1984 was +4%, which placed the state 21st in the nation. Similar data for 1985 -- a year in which state support for higher education increased by the largest amount in New Jersey's history -- show ten-year constant dollar changes of -4% and +17% for New Jersey and the nation, respectively. Moreover, the two-year change was +10% for New Jersey, a rate which placed it 12th in the nation.

Special funding provisions designed to improve the quality of the student body, to assure New Jerseyans a place in the technological world of the future, and to maintain the state's attractiveness to new industries, were begun in F.Y. 1984 and have been continued in subsequent budgets. Significant curriculum development programs were initiated to improve student and faculty skills in mathematics, science, and computer science, as well as to purchase state-of-the-art equipment for training future engineers and technologists. Funds were also made available to support and strengthen education in the liberal

arts, and humanities and foreign languages. In addition, at the graduate level, the Governor's Commission on Science and Technology has been instrumental in the creation of advanced technology centers, and in the sponsorship of joint academic-industrial research activities. These cooperative partnership arrangements hold considerable promise for further strengthening the state's public and private institutions of higher education, as well as stimulating their ability to address industrial concerns in lead edge fields like telematics, biotechnology, materials science and hazardous waste management (Figure 44).

DATA SOURCES

In the maps, charts, and tables contained in the compendium which follows, both cross-sectional and time series (trend) data are included. Among the major sources for the historical data are the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; the N.J. Department of Community Affairs; the N.J. Department of Labor, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis; the N.J. Department of Treasury, Office of Economic Policy and Office of Management and Budget; the N.J. Department of Education; the N.J. Department of Higher Education, Office of Statewide Information Systems Development; and the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Table 1

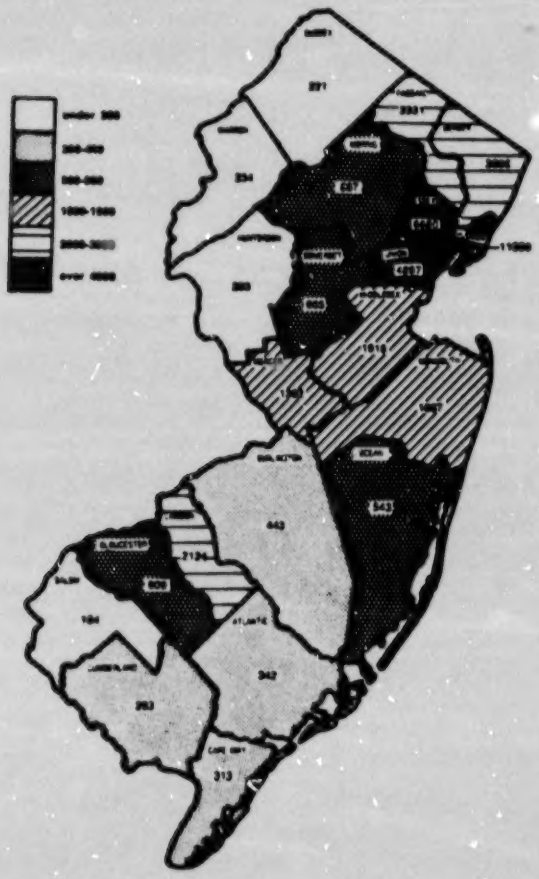
DENSITY OF POPULATION BY SELECTED REGIONS AND STATES
1960, 1970 and 1980

	1960	1970	1980
United States	50.6	57.4	63.9
New England	166.8	188.1	196.0
New York	350.6	381.3	370.6
New Jersey	805.5	953.1	986.2
Pennsylvania	251.4	262.3	264.3
South Atlantic	97.1	114.9	138.4

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (various years).

Figure 1

POPULATION DENSITY BY NEW JERSEY COUNTIES, 1980



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Division of Local Government Services, Forty-Fifth Annual Report, 1982.

With the nation's ninth largest population and fourth smallest land area, New Jersey is the most densely populated state. The population density is higher in the northeast corner than in other parts of the state.

Table 2

TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH BY SELECTED REGIONS AND STATES
1960, 1970 and 1980 (IN THOUSANDS)

	1960	1970	1980	Average Annual Rate of Change (%) 1960-70	1970-80
United States	179,823	203,302	226,546	1.23	1.08
New England	10,509	11,848	12,348	1.21	.41
New York	16,782	18,241	17.558	.83	-.38
New Jersey	6,067	7,171	7,365	1.69	.27
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,801	11,864	.42	.05
South Atlantic	25,972	30,678	36,959	1.67	1.88

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Statistical Abstract of the United States (various years).

Figure 2

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS
By States and Regions, 1980

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.

New Jersey's population grew rapidly in the 1960's (1.7%), and slowed considerably in the 1970's (.3%). In the early 1980's, the state's population growth rate (.4%) was higher than of that of the 1970's. Among the 50 states, New Jersey has the highest percentage of population residing in urban areas.

Table 3

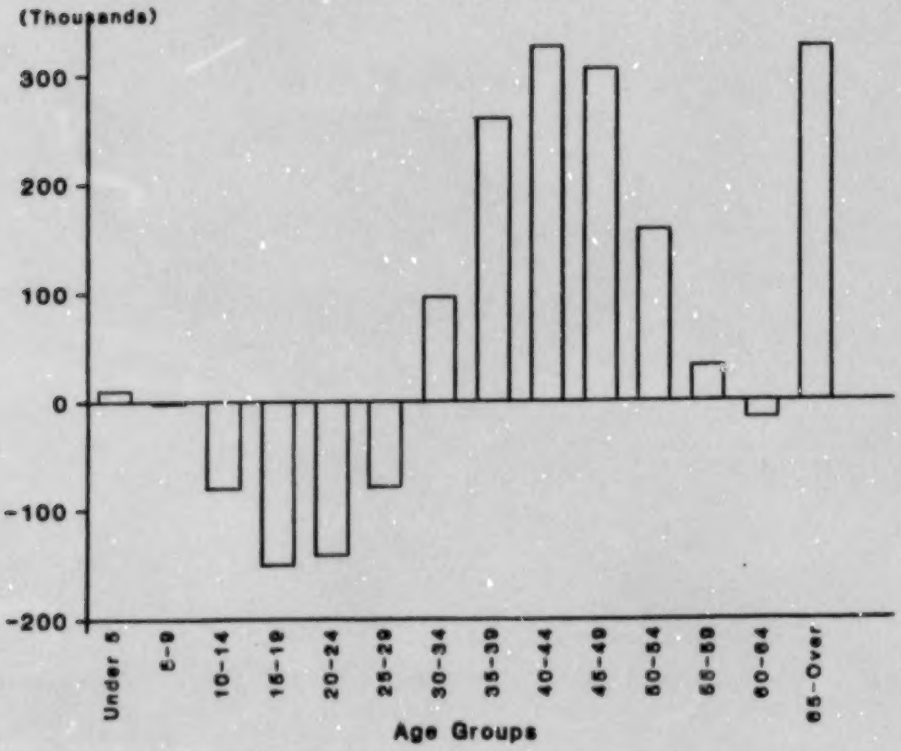
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE POPULATION
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES, 1970, 1980, AND 2000

	NEW JERSEY					UNITED STATES				
Age	1970	1980	2000	1970-1980 % Change	1980-2000 % Change	1970	1980	2000	1970-1980 % Change	1980-2000 % Change
Under 5	8.2	6.3	5.6	-21.4	2.1	8.4	7.2	6.6	-4.8	7.8
5-14	19.6	15.1	12.2	-21.0	-7.6	20.0	15.5	14.3	-14.3	9.6
15-19	8.5	9.1	6.1	9.5	-23.9	9.4	9.3	7.1	11.0	-10.5
20-29	14.6	16.2	11.5	22.2	-18.6	14.7	18.0	12.9	36.7	-15.5
30-44	17.8	19.6	35.4	12.4	47.2	17.0	19.2	23.4	25.1	45.2
45-54	12.8	11.4	15.3	10.0	56.0	11.4	10.1	13.9	-1.9	62.7
55-64	9.7	10.9	9.7	14.7	2.1	9.1	9.5	8.9	16.7	9.6
65 and Over	9.7	11.7	14.1	25.4	38.0	9.8	11.3	13.1	27.9	37.2

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1960 and 1970, Vol. 1; 1980 Census of Population, Supplementary Reports, series pc 80-51-1; and Population Estimates and Projections, Series p-25, No. 922.

Figure 3

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN NEW JERSEY POPULATION
1980-2000

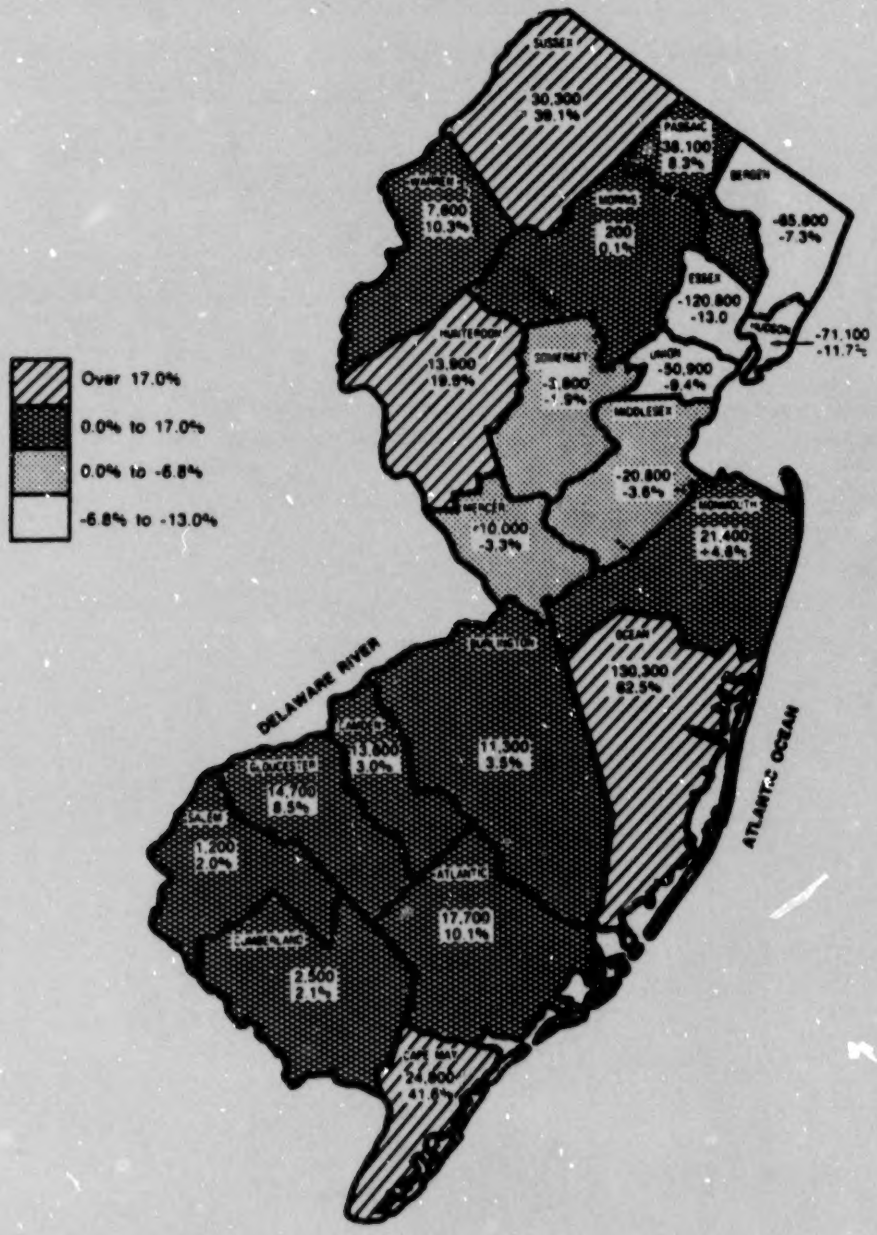


SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Treasury, Office of Economic Policy.

In the coming decades substantial population increases will occur for the age groups between ages 30 and 54 and for those over 65. Those in the younger age groups between 10 and 29 are projected to decline by the year 2000.

Figure 4

NEW JERSEY NET MIGRATION RATES BY COUNTY
1980



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis.

NOTE: Average county net migration rates +17.9% for counties with positive net migration; -6.8% with negative net migration.

During the 1950's and 1960's, many people moved to New Jersey's growing suburbs from other states. The state's net migration rate has slowed in recent years. Counties in the northeast corner are losing population while population along the shore is growing rapidly.

Table 4

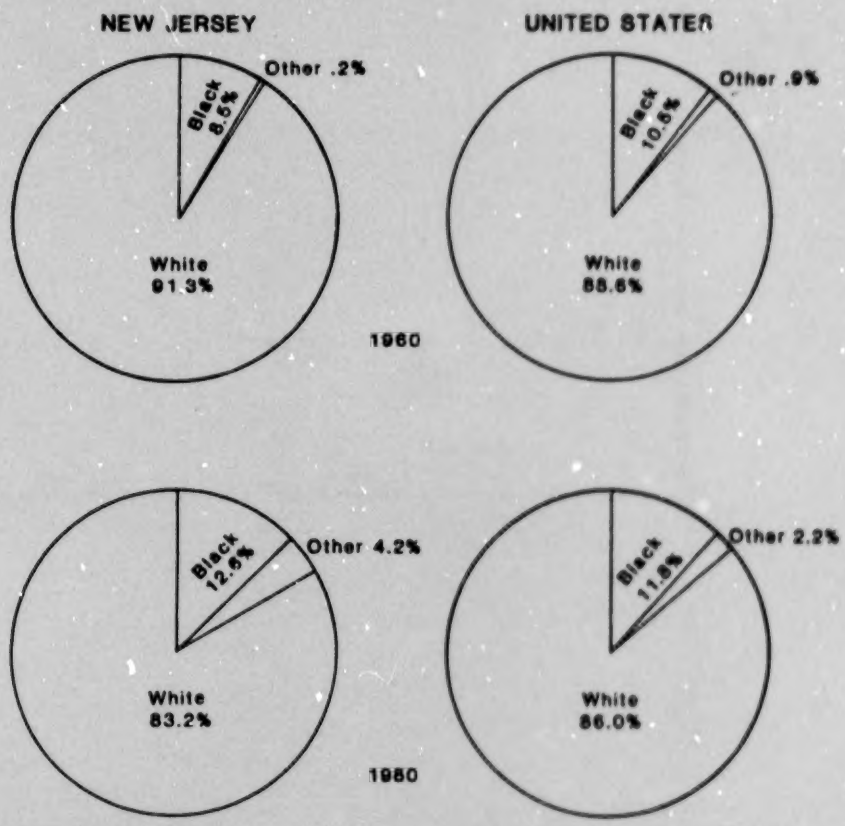
RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEW JERSEY BY RACE
1970, 1980, and 1982

	1970		1980		1982	
	Births	Percent	Births	Percent	Births	Percent
White	96,352	80%	73,982	77%	75,737	77%
Non-White	22,260	19%	20,886	22%	20,763	21%
Unidentified	1,556	1%	1,570	1%	1,725	2%
TOTAL	120,168	100%	96,438	100%	98,225	100%

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 5

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION
United States and New Jersey; 1960 and 1980

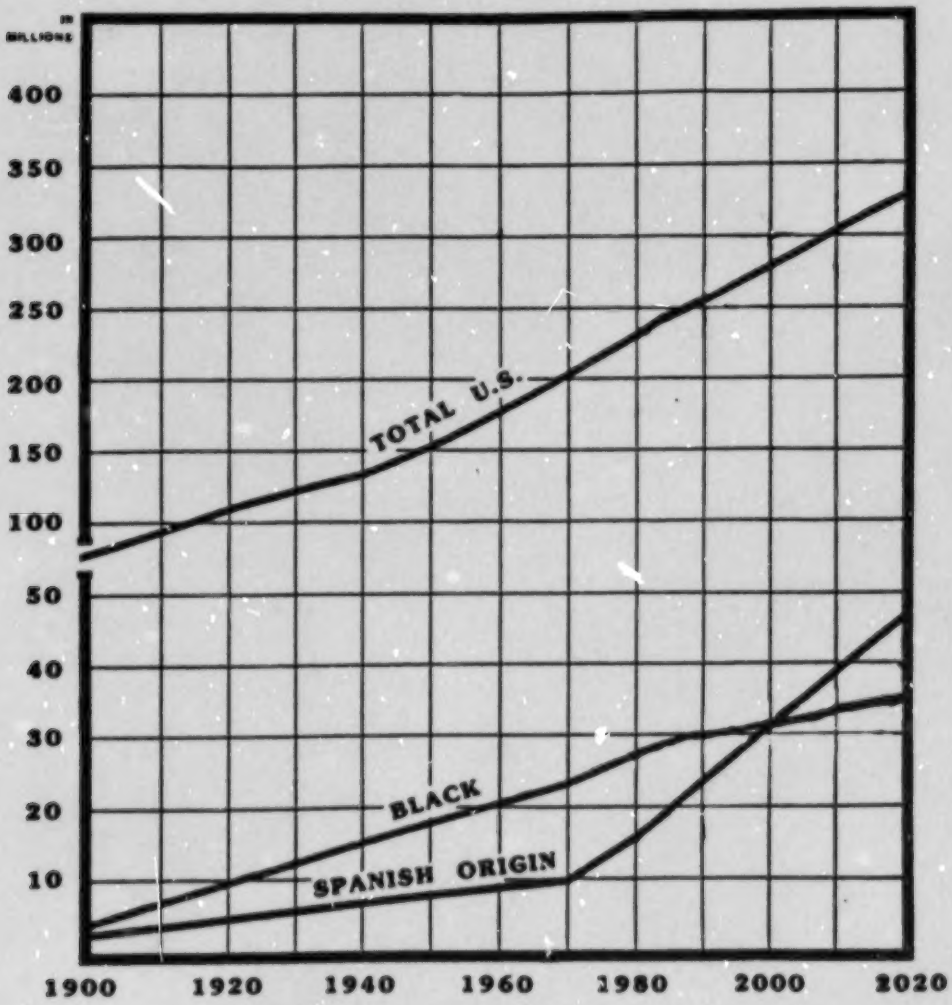


SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.

New Jersey's non-white population grew from 8.7% of the total population in 1960 to 16.8% in 1980. The national non-white population share grew by 2.6 percentage points between 1960 and 1980.

Figure 6

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE U.S. BY RACE/ETHNICITY 1900-2020



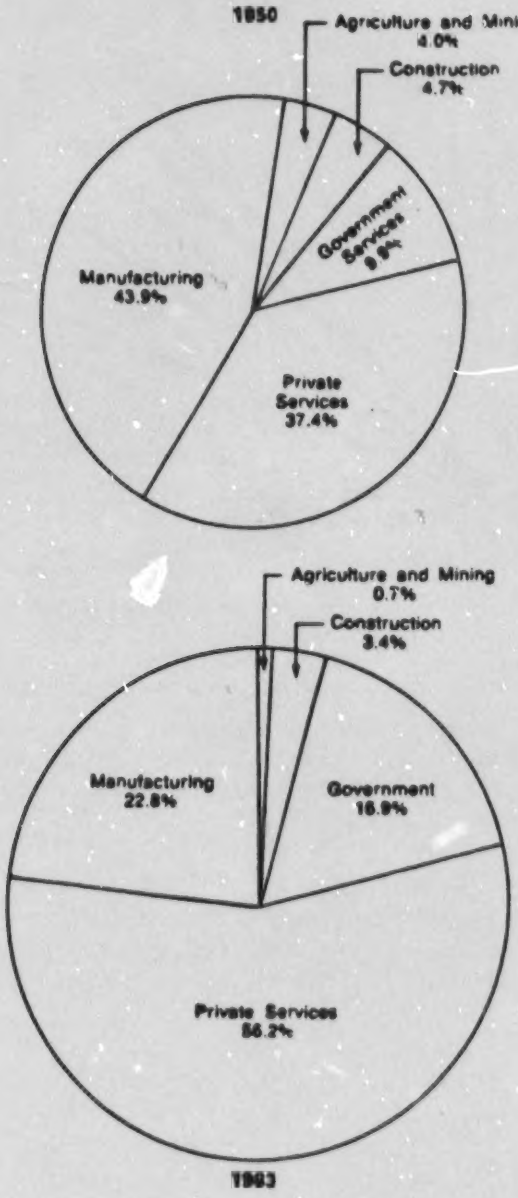
Source: American Council on Education

Nationally, the Hispanic population began to increase at a rapid rate in the early 1960's. Hispanic Americans may become the second largest population grouping early in the next century. Population growth among black Americans began to level off in the late 1970's and a continued slower rate of increase is expected.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Figure 7

NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR
1950 and 1983

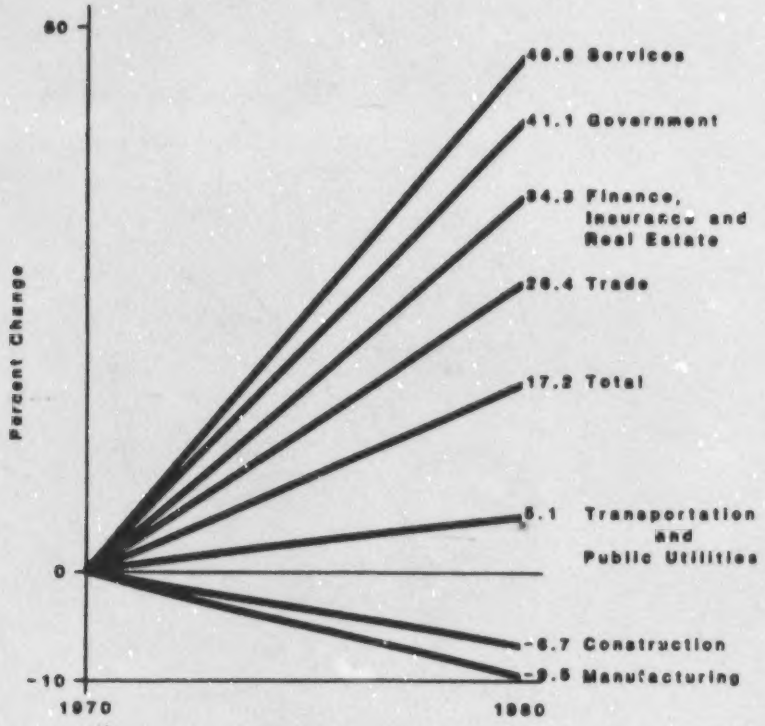


SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

Dramatic shifts in employment by sector are apparent between 1950 and 1980. Major decreases in manufacturing and agriculture were offset by growth in service employment within the private sector and government.

Figure 8

PERCENT CHANGES IN PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, NEW JERSEY
1970-80

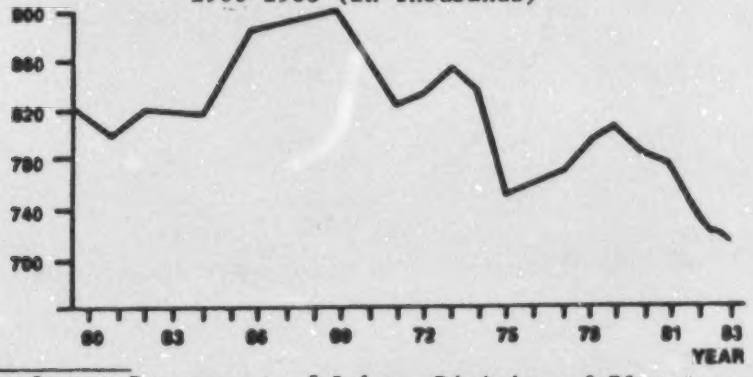


SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research

New Jersey has seen significant increases in employment in the service, government, finance, and trade sectors. These positive changes were coincident with major decreases in the manufacturing and construction industries between 1970 and 1980.

Figure 9

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
1960-1983 (in thousands)

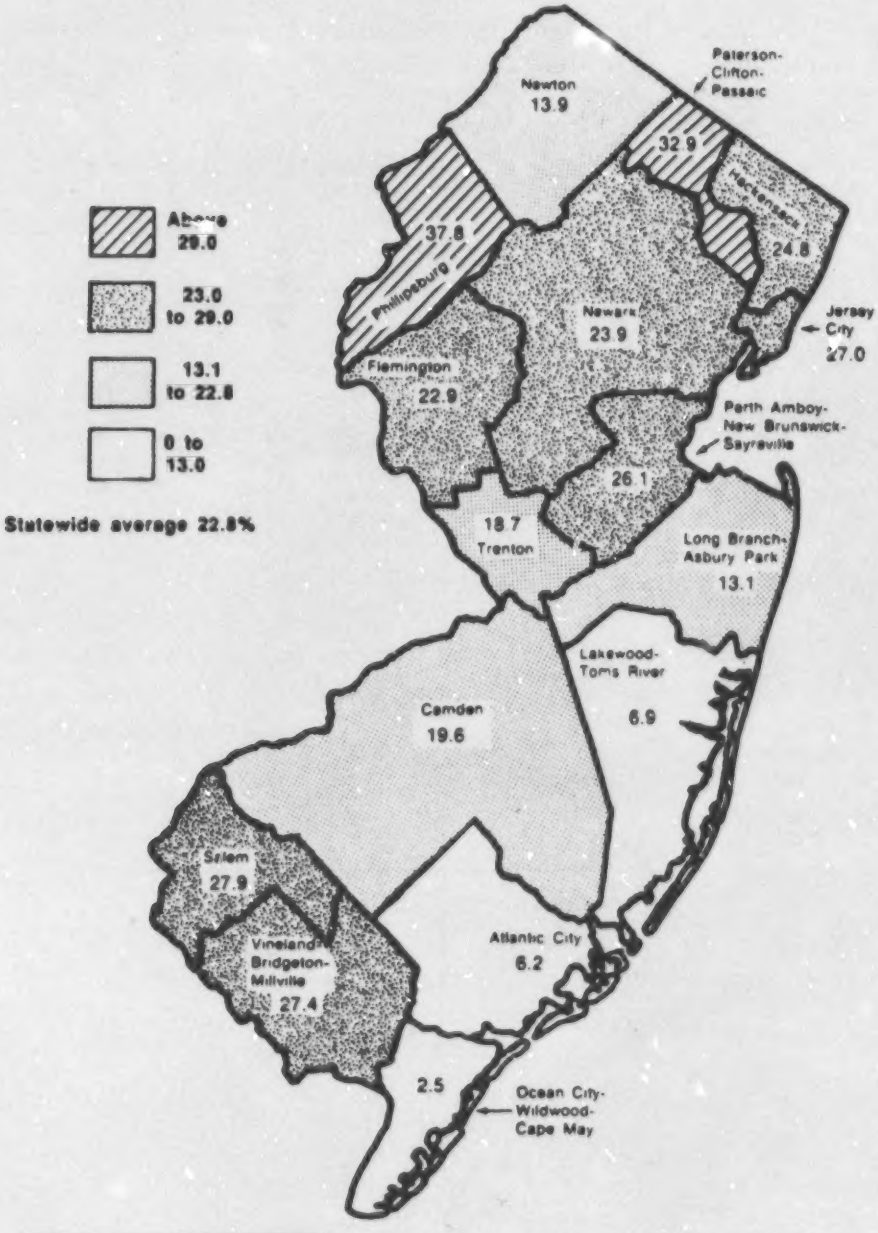


SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research

The long term decline in manufacturing employment can be expected to continue, compensated somewhat by employment increments in various high technology industries.

Figure 10

SHARE OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREAS
1983



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

The state's distribution of manufacturing employment is not geographically uniform. The percentage of workers in manufacturing ranges from 37.8% in the Phillipsburg labor market area to 2.5% in the Ocean City-Wildwood-Cape May area.

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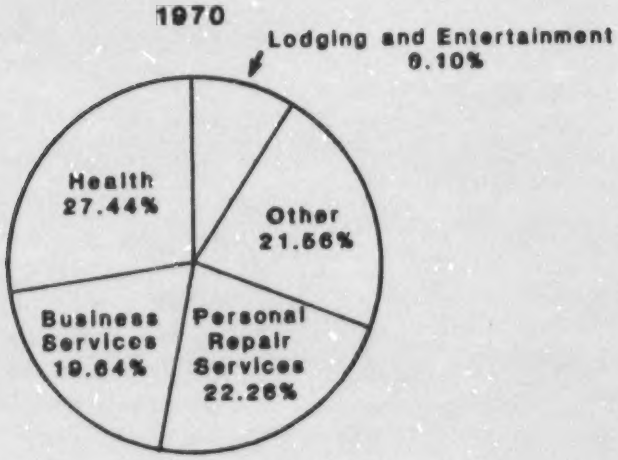
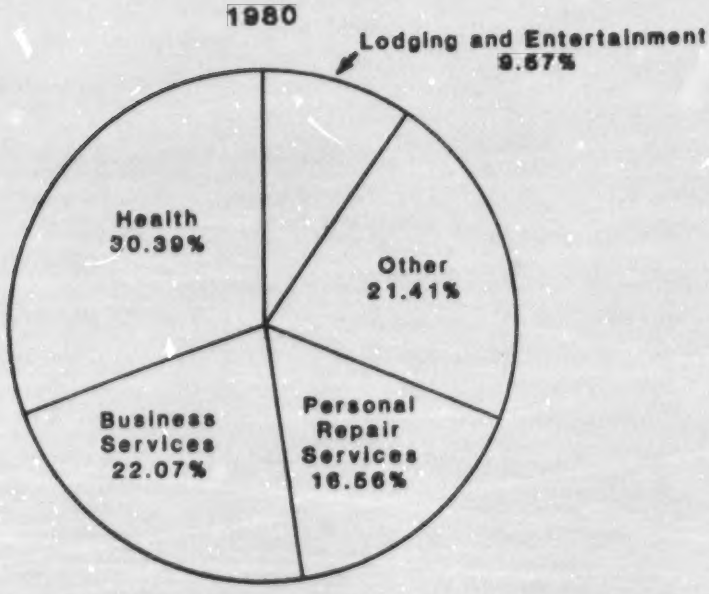
Figure 11

GROWTH AND SHARE OF NEW JERSEY'S SERVICE EMPLOYMENT
1970 AND 1980





SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns 1970-80.

Major increases in amount and share of employment occurred in the health and business services sub-sectors.

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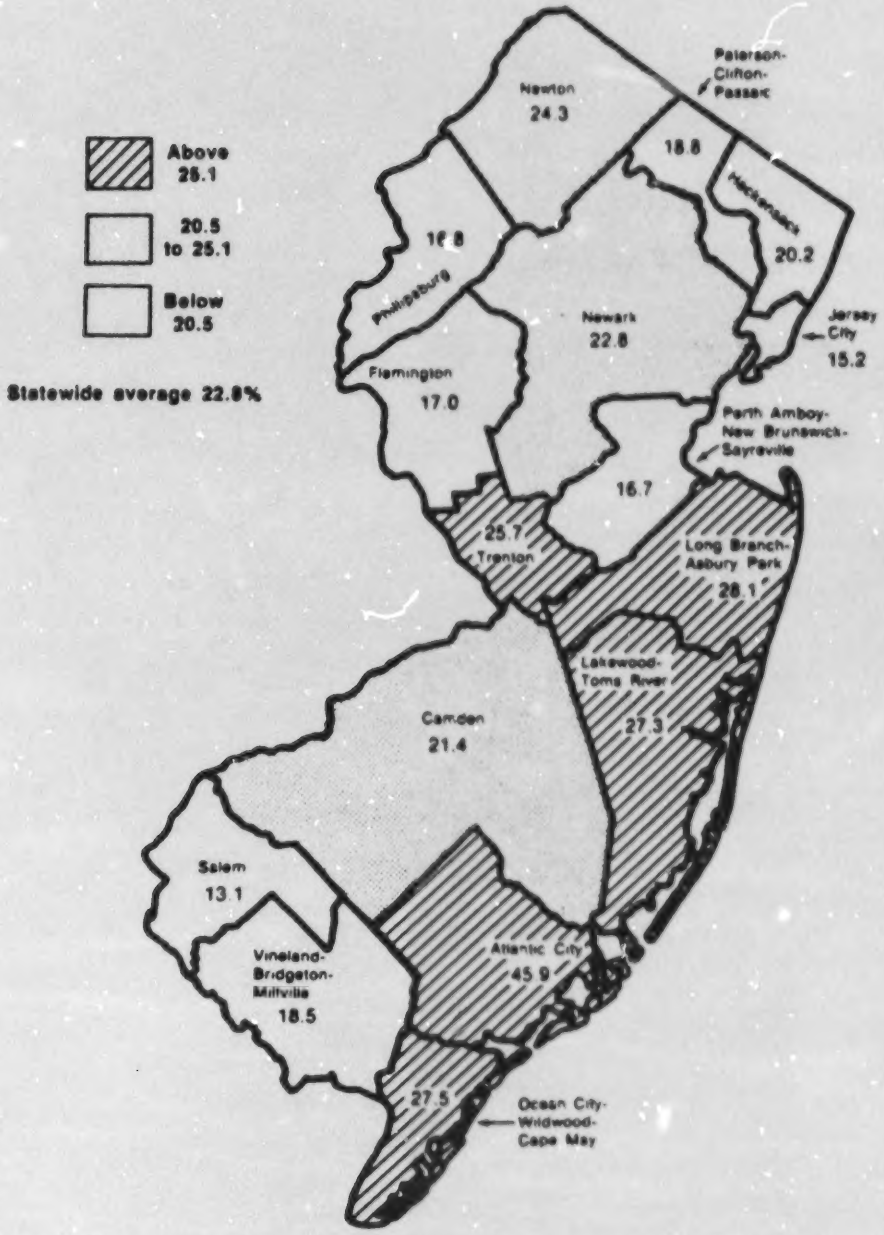
Figure 12

SHARES OF SERVICE EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREAS
1983

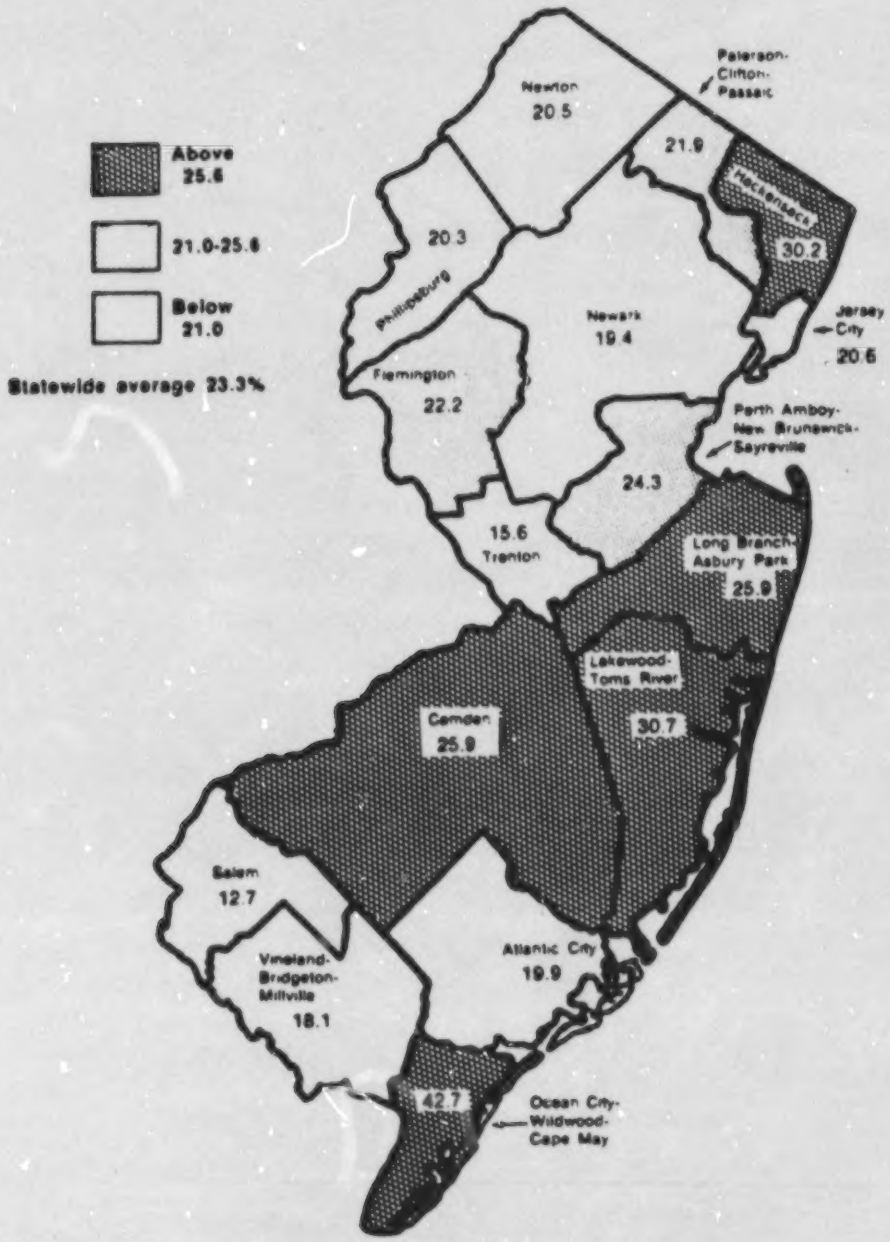


SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

Service employment is concentrated in the vacation and retirement counties along the shore, as well as in the urban labor market areas located around Trenton, Newark, and Camden.

Figure 13

SHARE OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT
BY LABOR MARKET AREAS IN NEW JERSEY
(1983)



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

The wholesale and retail trade employment is higher than the statewide average (23.3%) in many of the shore labor market areas as well as Hackensack, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Sayreville, and Camden.

Table 5

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND NEW JERSEY
ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, PROJECTIONS AND JOB OPENINGS+
1980-1990

(THOUSANDS)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NEW JERSEY*						UNITED STATES**					
	EMPLOYMENT 1980		EMPLOYMENT 1990		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1990		EMPLOYMENT 1980		EMPLOYMENT 1990		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1990	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	3,254.5	100.0	3,748.0	100.0	494.2	15.2	102,107.3	100.0	119,591.1	100.0	17,483.8	17.1
PROF. & TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS												
ENGINEERS	49.9	1.53	61.8	1.65	11.9	24.0	1,177.8	1.20	1,504.3	1.30	326.5	27.7
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	13.8	0.42	17.0	0.45	3.2	23.0	253.8	0.25	300.2	0.25	46.4	18.2
MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS	1.9	0.06	2.3	0.06	0.4	21.2	52.0	0.05	61.7	0.05	9.7	18.7
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHN.	46.6	1.43	57.9	1.54	11.3	24.2	1,267.9	1.24	1,578.0	1.33	310.1	24.5
MED. AND DEN. WKRS.EXC.TECHN.	73.6	2.26	108.5	2.90	34.9	47.5	2,198.7	2.15	2,932.6	2.43	733.9	33.4
MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNICIANS	35.3	1.08	52.6	1.40	17.3	49.2	1,202.6	1.18	1,617.5	1.34	414.9	34.5
TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH	9.9	0.30	11.4	0.31	1.5	15.6	289.4	0.28	330.2	0.27	40.8	14.1
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	22.2	0.68	34.0	0.91	11.8	53.4	432.8	0.42	683.1	0.57	250.3	57.8
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	5.1	0.16	6.6	0.18	1.5	28.8	189.6	0.19	242.4	0.20	52.8	27.9
TEACHERS & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	120.0	3.69	125.6	3.35	5.6	4.7	3,915.5	3.83	4,048.1	3.33	133.0	3.4
WRITERS, ARTISTS & ENTERTERS.	21.3	0.66	25.5	0.68	4.2	19.6	969.3	0.95	1,115.4	0.93	146.1	15.1
OTHER PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	150.7	4.63	178.0	4.75	27.3	18.1	4,445.7	4.35	5,248.7	4.42	803.0	18.1
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS												
ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC INSPECTORS	10.6	0.33	11.8	0.31	1.2	10.7	140.0	0.14	154.0	0.18	34.3	18.2
OTHER MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS	336.5	10.34	374.5	9.99	38.0	11.3	9,215.4	9.00	10,408.5	8.68	1,193.1	13.0
SALES WORKERS	210.3	6.46	241.7	6.45	31.4	14.9	6,821.5	6.68	8,112.2	6.76	1,290.7	18.9
CLERICAL WORKERS												
SECRETARIES, STENOGRS. TYPISTS	154.4	4.74	187.3	5.00	32.9	21.3	3,817.4	3.74	4,680.9	3.92	863.5	22.6
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	36.7	1.13	42.0	1.12	5.3	14.4	914.5	0.90	1,107.6	0.92	193.1	21.1
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	514.1	15.80	602.0	16.06	87.9	17.1	14,131.9	13.84	16,629.1	13.87	2,497.2	17.7

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Table 5 - Continued

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND NEW JERSEY
ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, PROJECTIONS AND JOB OPENINGS+
1980-1990

(THOUSANDS)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NEW JERSEY*						UNITED STATES**					
	EMPLOYMENT 1980		EMPLOYMENT 1990		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1990		EMPLOYMENT 1980		EMPLOYMENT 1990		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1990	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS												
CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS	78.6	2.42	83.4	2.23	4.8	6.1	3,317.1	3.25	3,981.2	3.52	664.1	20.0
BLUE COLLAR WORKER SUPERVISOR	39.7	1.22	43.7	1.17	4.0	10.1	1,297.0	1.27	1,503.1	1.26	206.1	15.9
METALWORKING CRAFT WORKERS EXCEPT MECH.	30.7	0.94	30.7	0.82	0	0.2	936.1	0.92	1,069.7	0.90	133.6	14.3
MECH., REPARS., INSTALLERS	94.3	2.90	110.8	2.96	16.5	17.5	3,936.7	3.87	4,752.4	4.00	815.7	20.7
PRINTING TRADE CRAFT WORKERS	17.4	0.53	18.9	0.50	1.5	8.8	408.0	0.40	429.8	0.37	21.8	5.3
OTHER CRAFT, KINDRED WORKERS	83.1	2.55	90.2	2.41	7.1	8.5	2,474.4	2.42	2,830.7	2.37	356.3	14.4
OPERATIVES												
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	44.9	1.38	45.2	1.21	0.3	0.6	1,652.8	1.62	1,970.4	1.67	317.6	19.2
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE	7.8	0.24	5.7	0.15	-2.1	-27.4	380.2	0.37	399.0	0.33	17.8	4.9
SEMISKLD. PACKAGING, INSPECT.	38.9	1.20	39.6	1.06	0.7	1.9	919.2	0.90	980.7	0.82	61.5	6.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	121.5	3.73	136.2	3.63	14.7	12.1	3,527.6	3.45	4,153.5	3.41	625.9	17.7
OTHER OPERATIVES	251.8	7.74	255.8	6.82	4.0	1.6	7,726.3	7.57	8,801.3	7.35	1,075.0	14.0
SERVICE WORKERS												
JANITORS, PORTERS AND CLEANERS	93.7	2.88	110.3	2.94	16.6	17.7	2,751.2	2.70	3,252.5	2.73	501.4	18.2
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	172.8	5.31	206.0	5.50	33.2	19.2	6,183.5	6.06	7,771.0	6.44	1,587.5	25.7
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	35.2	1.08	52.2	1.39	17.0	48.2	1,490.2	1.46	2,113.8	1.77	623.6	41.8
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	45.3	1.39	59.8	1.59	14.5	31.8	1,660.3	1.38	1,979.0	1.70	318.7	19.2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	74.4	2.29	91.9	2.45	17.5	23.5	1,751.3	1.72	2,122.5	1.77	370.9	21.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	190.2	5.84	201.4	5.37	11.2	5.9	5,859.8	5.74	6,668.2	5.60	808.4	13.8

SOURCES: *N.J. Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas, 1980-1990.

**U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1982.

+Occupational employment projections were based on Scenario 1 (Low Growth GNP).

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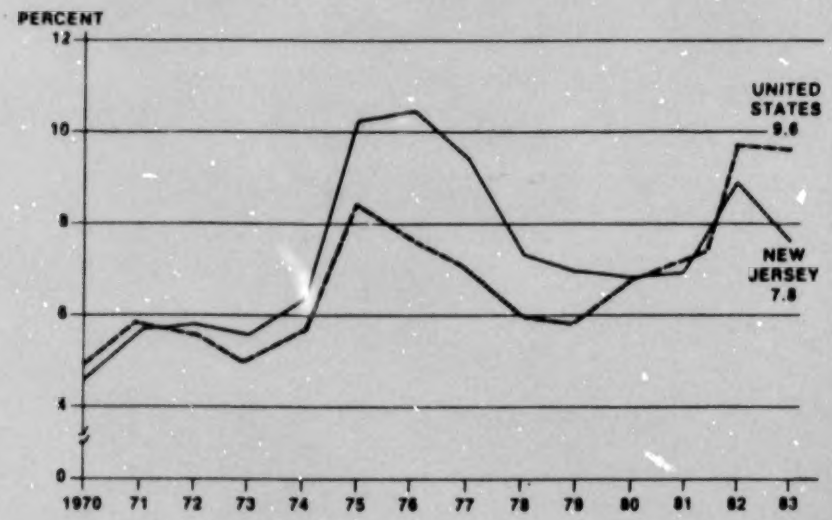
Figure 14

COMPARATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970-1983

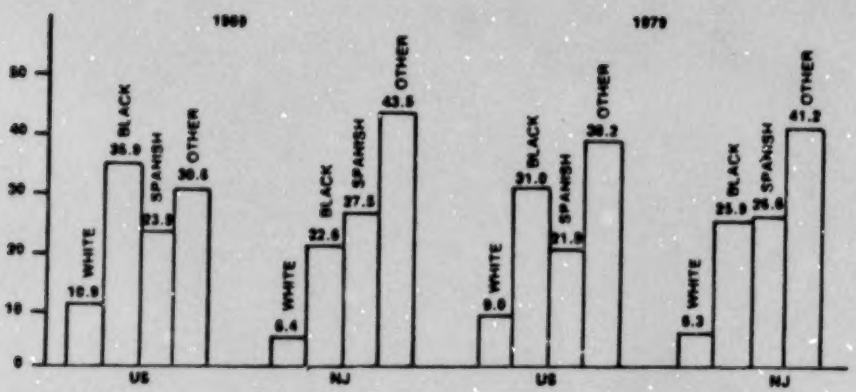


SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (various years).

For nearly a decade, New Jersey's unemployment rate was above the national average; however, since 1981 the rate has been below the national level.

Figure 15

PERCENT OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
1969-1979



SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.

The incidence of poverty among blacks in New Jersey increased between 1969 and 1979 and decreased among Hispanics during the same period. Poverty levels remained high for all minorities relative to whites, in part reflecting markedly high levels of unemployment among minorities.

Table 6

Changes in the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, United States and New Jersey, 1970-1980

(numbers in thousands)	United States						New Jersey					
Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin	1970		1980		1970-80 Change		1970		1980		1970-80 Change	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	80,051.0	100.0	104,531.0	100.0	24,480.0	30.6	2,972.6	100.0	3,523.3	100.0	550.7	18.5
Male	49.549.2	61.9	59,931.0	57.3	10,381.8	21.0	1,844.0	62.0	2,009.6	57.0	165.7	9.0
Female	30,501.8	38.1	44,600.0	42.7	14,098.2	46.2	1,128.6	38.0	1,513.6	43.0	385.0	34.1
White	71,177.1	89.1	89,339.7	85.5	18,162.6	25.5	2,667.4	89.7	3,014.7	85.6	347.3	13.0
Male	44,650.1	55.8	51,880.8	49.6	7,230.7	16.2	1,679.8	56.5	1,748.9	49.6	69.1	4.1
Female	26,527.0	33.1	37,458.9	35.8	10,931.9	41.2	987.6	33.2	1,265.8	35.9	278.1	28.2
Black and other	8,874.0	11.1	15,191.4	14.5	6,317.4	71.2	305.2	10.3	508.6	14.4	203.4	66.7
Male	4,899.1	6.1	8,050.3	7.7	3,151.1	64.3	164.2	5.5	260.7	7.4	96.5	58.8
Female	3,974.9	5.0	7,141.1	6.8	3,166.3	79.7	141.0	4.7	247.9	7.0	106.9	75.8
Spanish origin [1]	3,091.9	3.9	5,974.2	5.7	2,882.2	93.2	114.2	3.8	211.0	6.0	96.9	84.9
Male	1,983.6	2.5	3,607.2	3.5	1,623.7	81.9	71.4	2.4	120.8	3.4	49.4	69.1
Female	1,108.4	1.4	2,366.9	2.3	1,258.6	113.6	42.7	1.4	90.2	2.6	47.5	111.2

[1] Tabulated separately without regard to race

SOURCE: Compiled from Decennial Census.

Participation rates for white females, male and female blacks, and male and female Hispanics increased dramatically both within the state and nationally during this period.

Table 7

PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, SELECTED REGIONS AND STATES
1970-1982 (CURRENT DOLLARS)

	1970	1980	1982	Average Annual % Change
United States	3,945	9,511	11,107	9.0%
New England	4,306	10,086	13,565	10.0%
New York	4,695	10,252	12,364	8.4%
New Jersey	4,737	10,941	13,027	8.8%
Pennsylvania	3,928	9,427	10,947	[illegible]%
South Atlantic	3,605	8,763	10,372	8.2%

SOURCES: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979 and Chase Econometrics, RDA, Fourth Quarter, 1983.

Between 1970 and 1982, the state's growth in per capita income was slightly below the national average. The state, however, continues to maintain a higher income in comparison to the nation and the surrounding states and regions. In addition, New Jersey ranks 6th with respect to all states.

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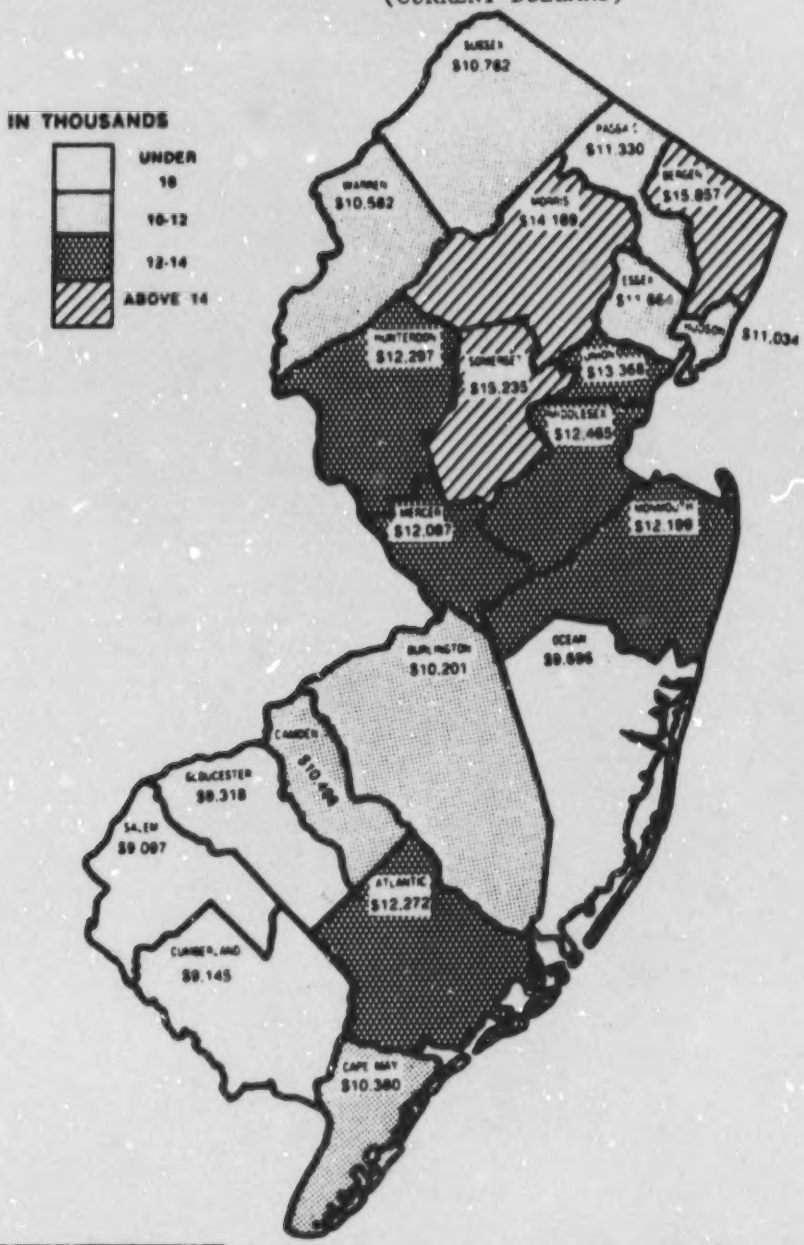
Figure 16

NEW JERSEY PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY, 1981
(CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Personal Income 1969-1980 and New Jersey Economic Indicators (various issues).

New Jersey's per capita personal income is not equally distributed throughout the state. All of the southern counties, except Atlantic County, had lower per capita personal income levels than the statewide average ($12,100).

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SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TRENDS

Figure 17

Ratings of New Jersey as a Place to Live

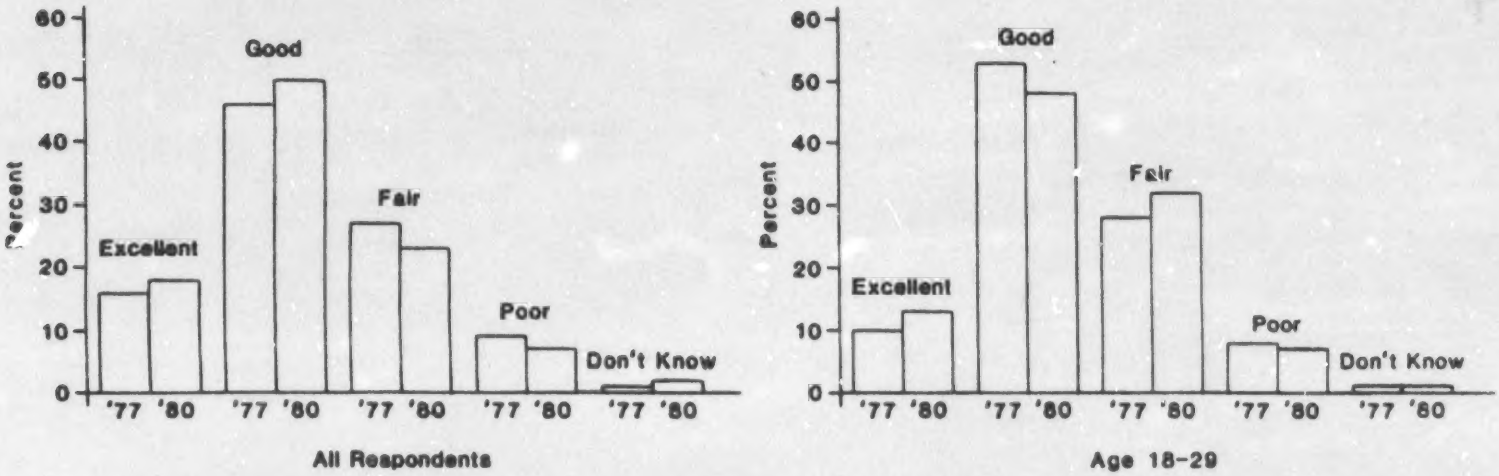
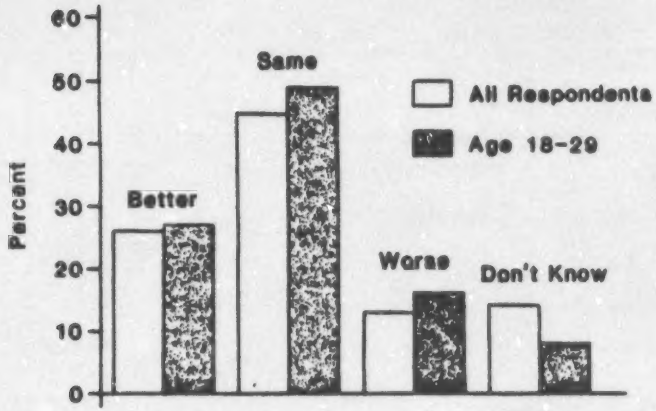


Figure 18

Ratings of New Jersey as Compared to Other States



SOURCE: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 19

Things Liked Most About Living in New Jersey

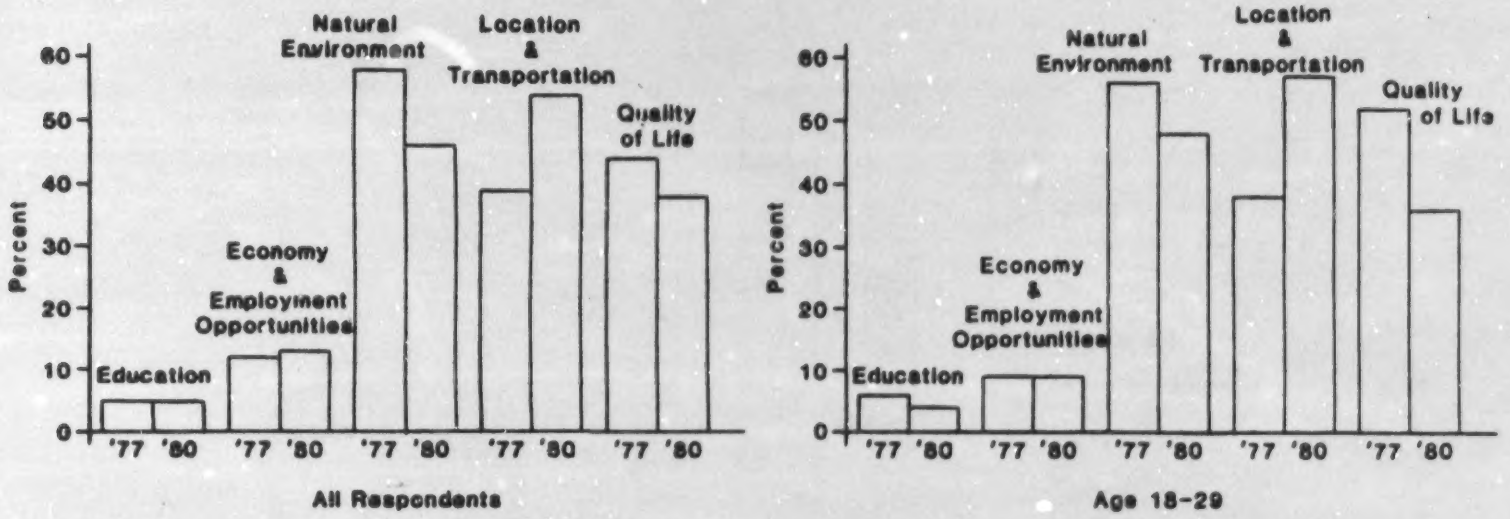
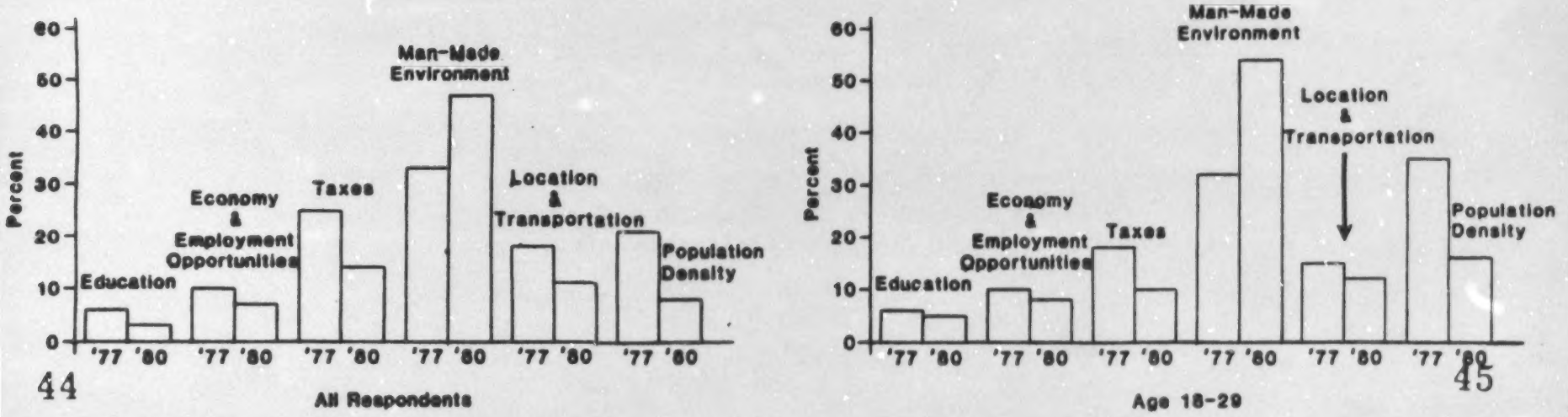


Figure 20

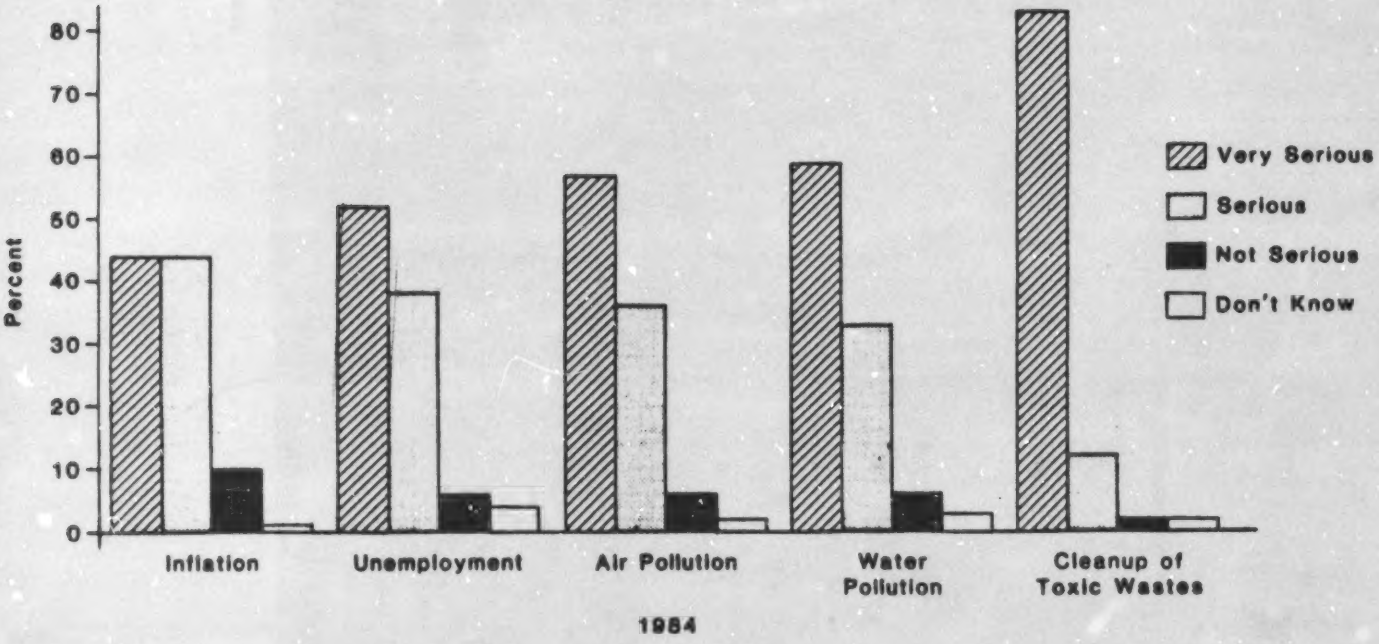
Things Disliked Most About Living in New Jersey



SOURCE: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 21

Major Problems Facing the State of New Jersey



Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 22

Level of Concern About Health Hazards of Toxic Wastes. . . .

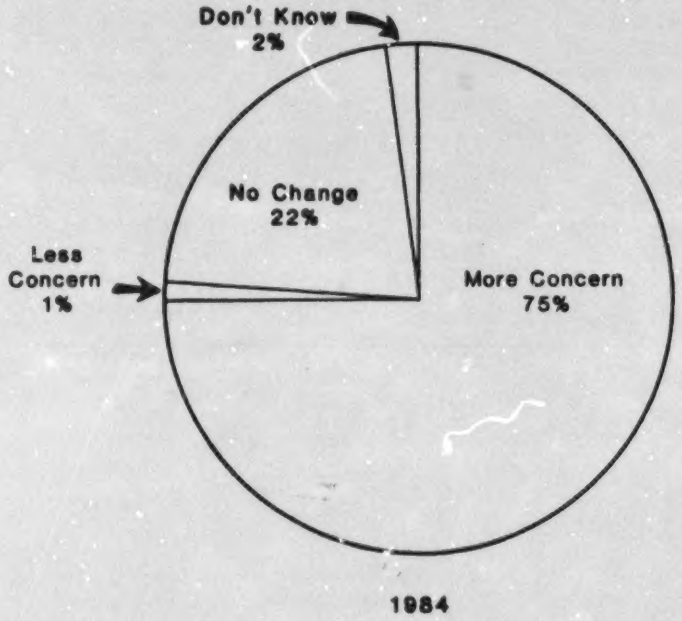
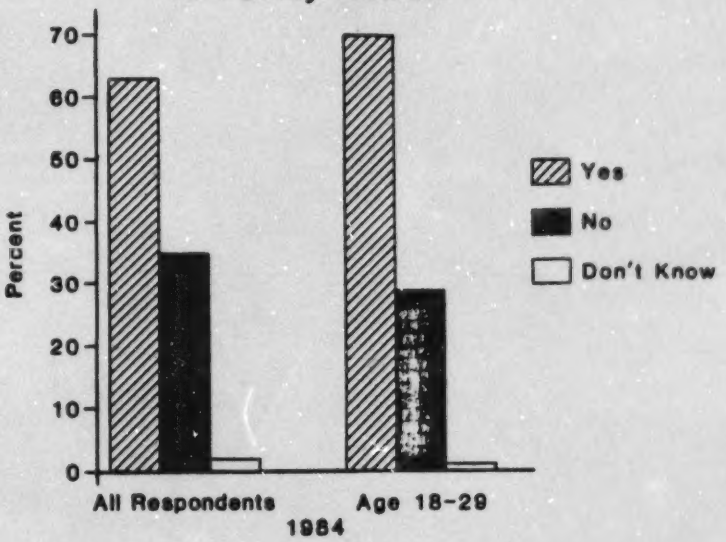


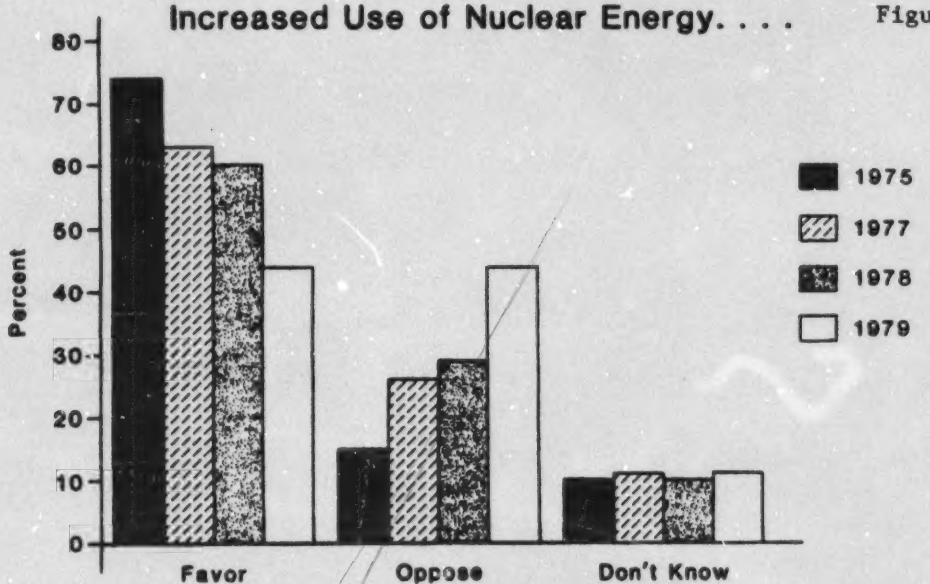
Figure 23

Toxic Wastes Are a Direct Threat to Family Health. . . .



Increased Use of Nuclear Energy. . . .

Figure 24



Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 25

Source of Information About State Government and Politics. . . .

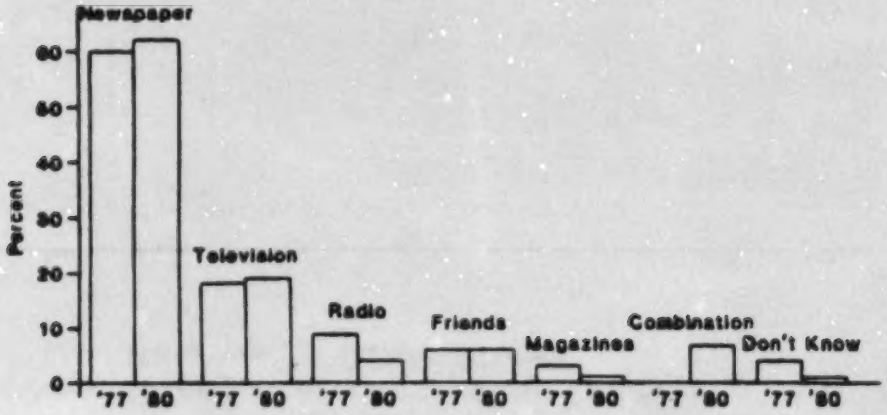


Figure 26

Newspaper Most Often Read Published in . . . . .

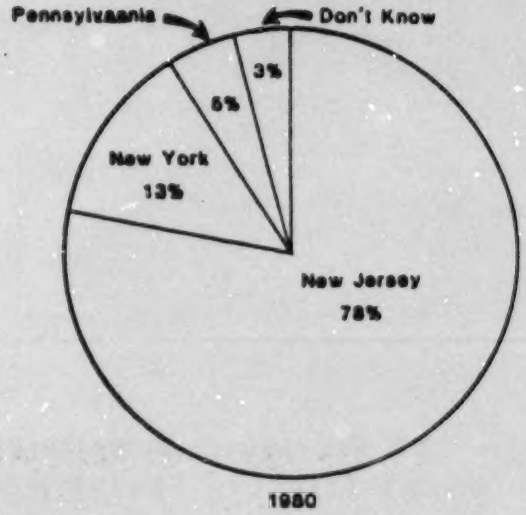
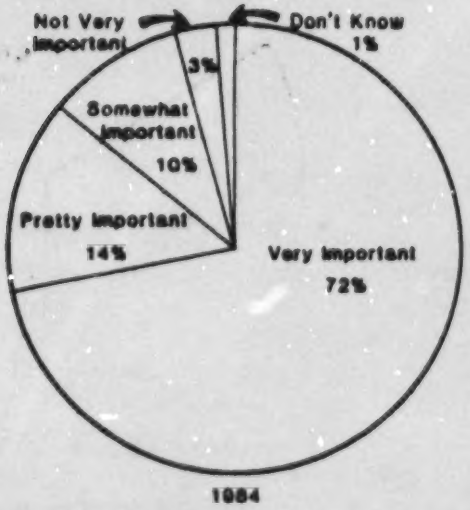


Figure 27

How Important is it for Government to Ensure That All Groups in Society are Treated Fairly . . . .



Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 28

How Important is it for Government to Have Programs to Help Disadvantaged Groups. . . .

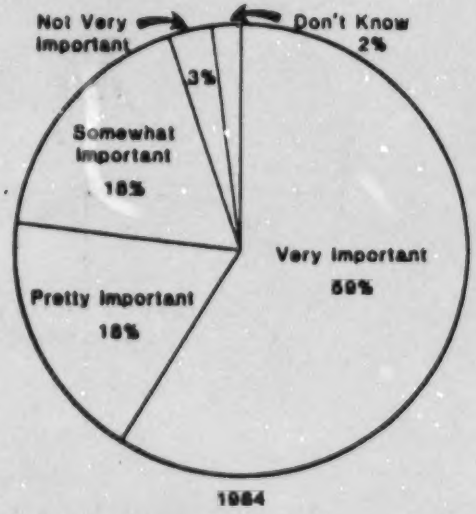
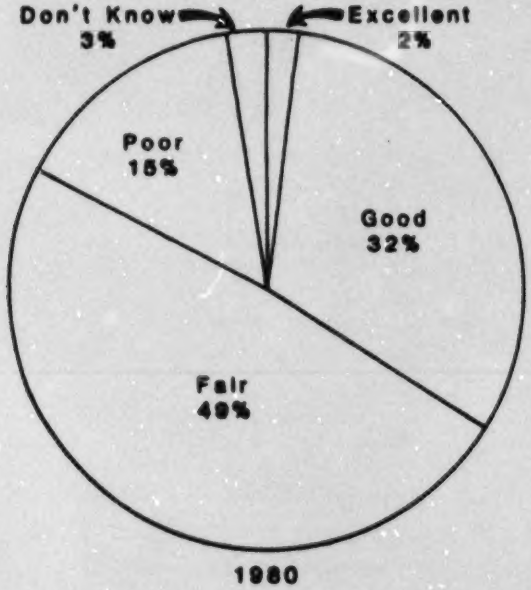


Figure 29

Quality of Government in New Jersey



New Jersey Government Compared to Other States

Figure 30

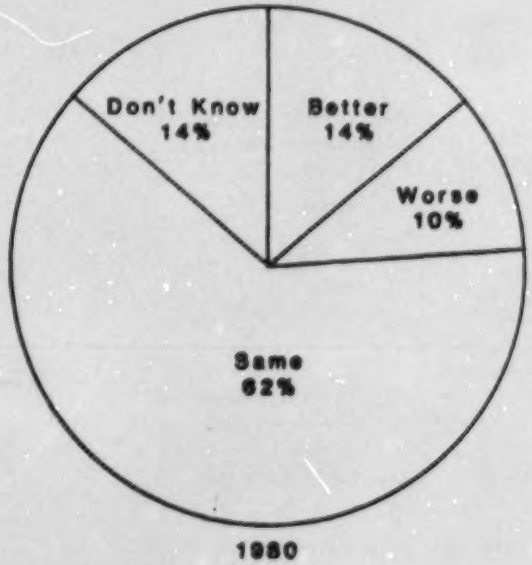
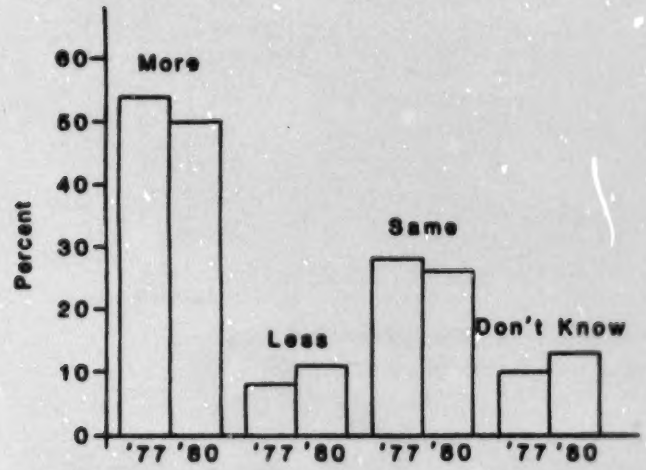


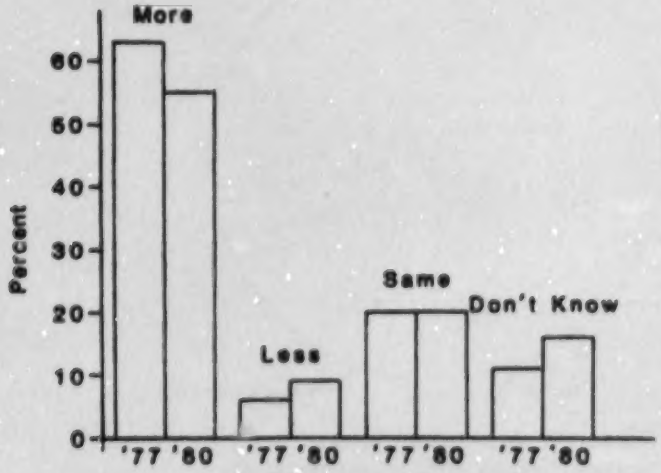
Figure 31

New Jersey State and Local Taxes Relative to Other States



New Jersey Property Taxes Relative to Other States

Figure 32



Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 33

Most Important Issues Facing The State of New Jersey

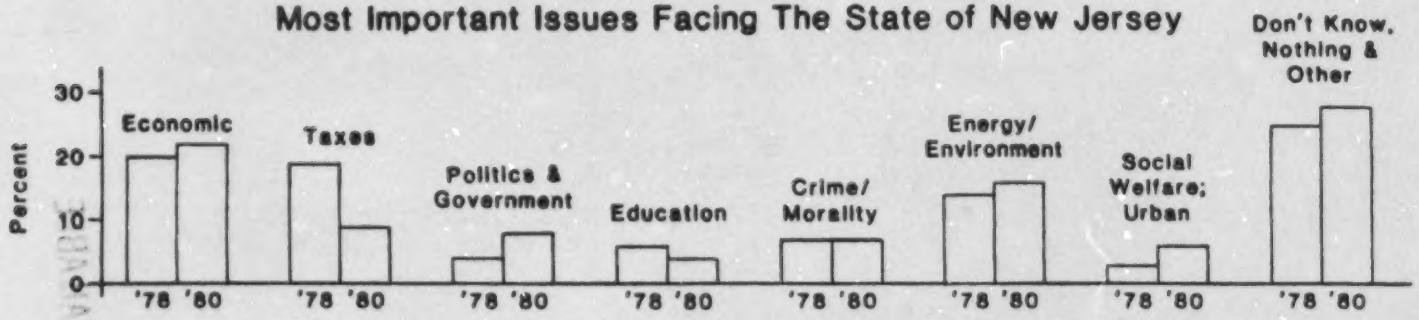
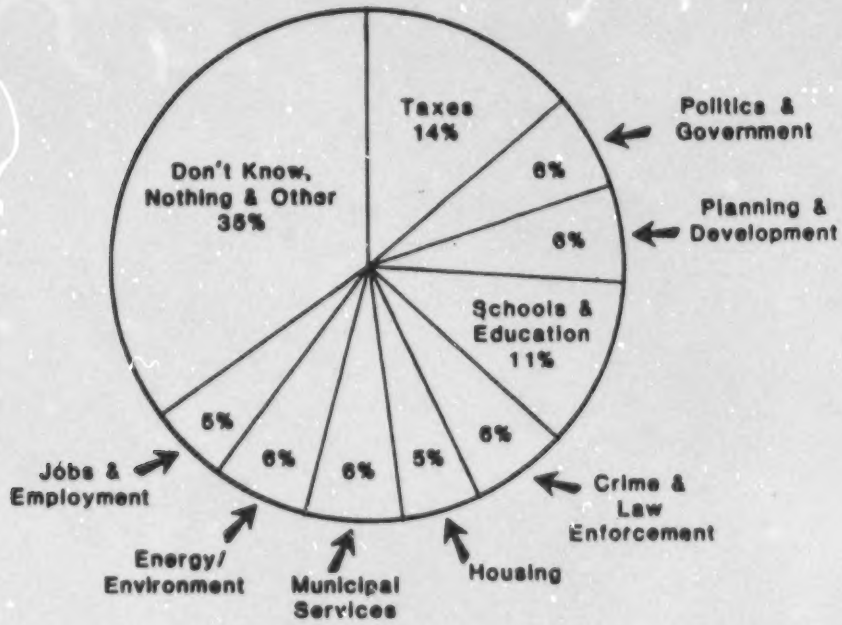


Figure 34

Most Important Issues Facing Your Local Community. . . .



Source: Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University

Figure 35

LEVELS OF COMMUNITY DISTRESS-1983
NJ MUNICIPALITIES
DISTRESS DEFINED AS A COMPOSITE OF
OLD HOUSING
SUBSTANDARD HOUSING
LOW INCOME
UNEMPLOYMENT
POPULATION DECLINE
WELFARE
LOW REAL ESTATE VALUE
HIGH TAX RATE
PROSPERITY HAS TENDED TO ECHO POPULATION SHIFTS. AS SUBURBAN AND SHORE AREAS HAVE GROWN, SO PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN STATIC SOUTHERN AREAS AND ESPECIALLY IN THE CONFINED JURISDICTIONS OF URBAN AREAS.
HIGH
LOW
OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
DIVISION OF PLANNING

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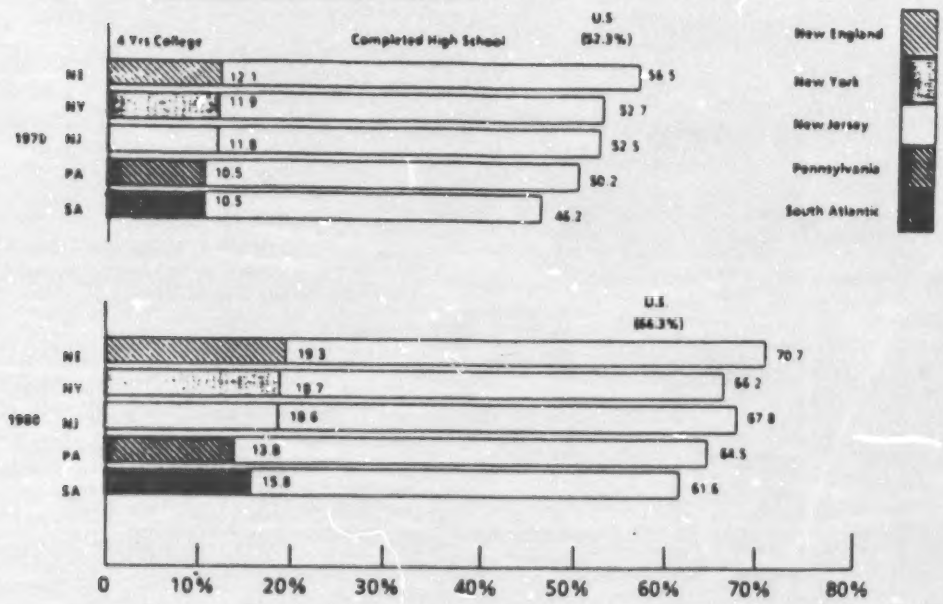
EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

Figure 36

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION BY SELECTED STATES AND REGIONS
25 Years and Older
1970 and 1980



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, (various census abstracts.

Table 8

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND DISTRIBUTION
UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES 1981

	Enrollment 1981	Percent Public	Percent Private
United States	12,371,672	78.0	22.0
Connecticut	162,367	61.3	38.7
New York	1,014,863	56.4	43.6
New Jersey	320,712	79.5	20.5
Pennsylvania	517,879	56.7	43.3

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education, Digest of Education Statistics, 1982.

New Jersey made rapid educational advances in the last decade. The percentage of state population (25 years and older) with four or more years of college education increased from 11.8% in 1970 to 18.6% in 1980. The 1980 U.S. population, 25 years and older, with four or more years of college education was 16.3%. Approximately 80% of 1981 New Jersey college students were enrolled in public institutions.

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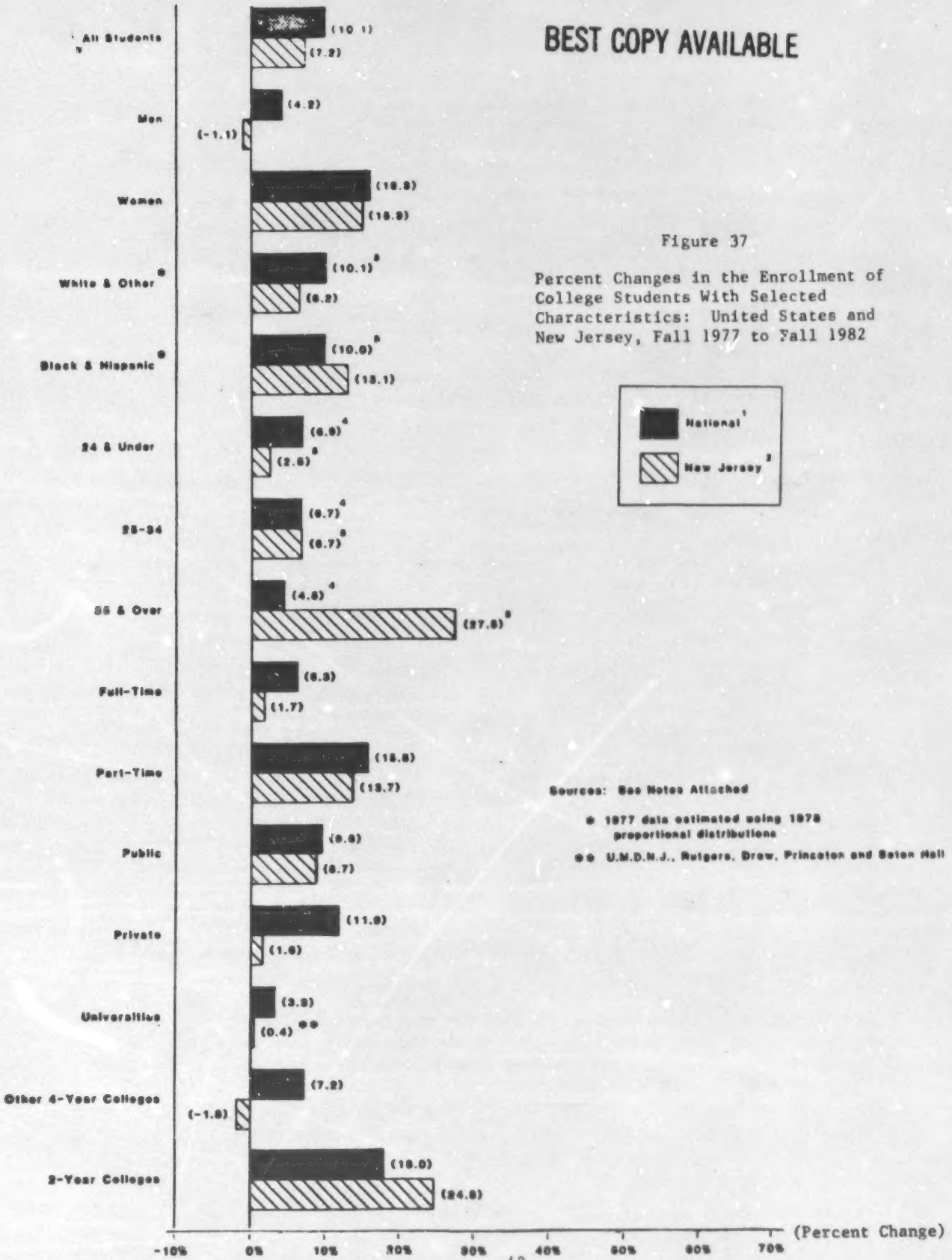


Figure 37

Percent Changes in the Enrollment of College Students With Selected Characteristics: United States and New Jersey, Fall 1977 to Fall 1982

Sources: See Notes Attached

* 1977 data estimated using 1978 proportional distributions

** U.M.D.N.J., Rutgers, Drew, Princeton and Seton Hall

Table 9

ENROLLMENTS IN NEW JERSEY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1982

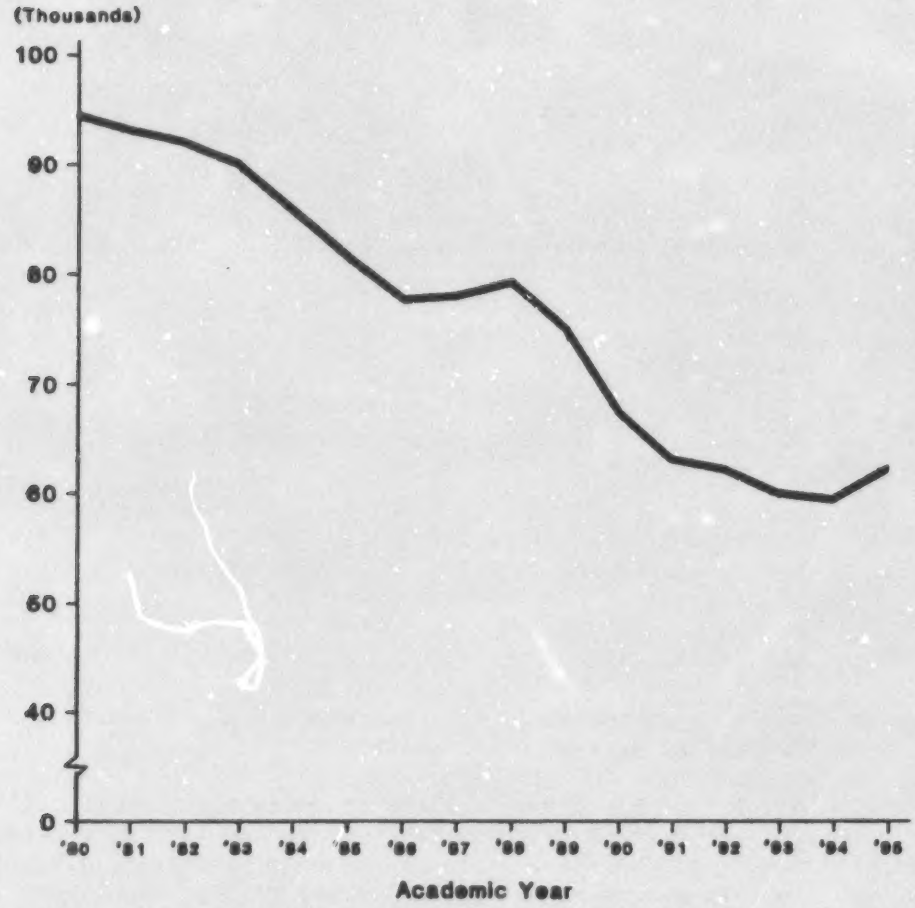
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Undergraduate:			
Public	116,922	107,413	224,335
Private	32,548	13,028	45,495
Total	149,470	120,360	269,830
Graduate:			
Public	6,834	19,872	26,706
Private	5,858	12,254	18,112
Total	12,692	32,126	44,808
GRAND TOTAL	162,162	152,486	314,648

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Statewide Information Systems Development.

Approximately 85% of New Jersey college students are undergraduates. The number of part-time undergraduate students has been increasing, while the number of full-time students has been decreasing slightly. Graduate students represent 15% of New Jersey college enrollments. Approximatelly 70% of all graduate students are part-time.

Figure 38

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN NEW JERSEY
1980-1995



SOURCES: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Statewide Information Systems Development.

Table 10

NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES
1979-1990

Academic Year	Low	Baseline	High (Goal)
1979-80	153,000	153,000	153,000
1985-86	137,000	140,000	153,000
1990-91	118,000	123,000	139,000

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, The Statewide Plan for Higher Education State of New Jersey Board of Higher Education, 1981.

By 1995 the projected decrease in high school graduates will amount to 34%. Nationally, high school graduates are projected to decline by 22%. The projected decline in graduates will likely result in at least a 20% decline in full time undergraduate college enrollments. More recent data, however, suggest a somewhat more rapid decline in college enrollments.

Table 11

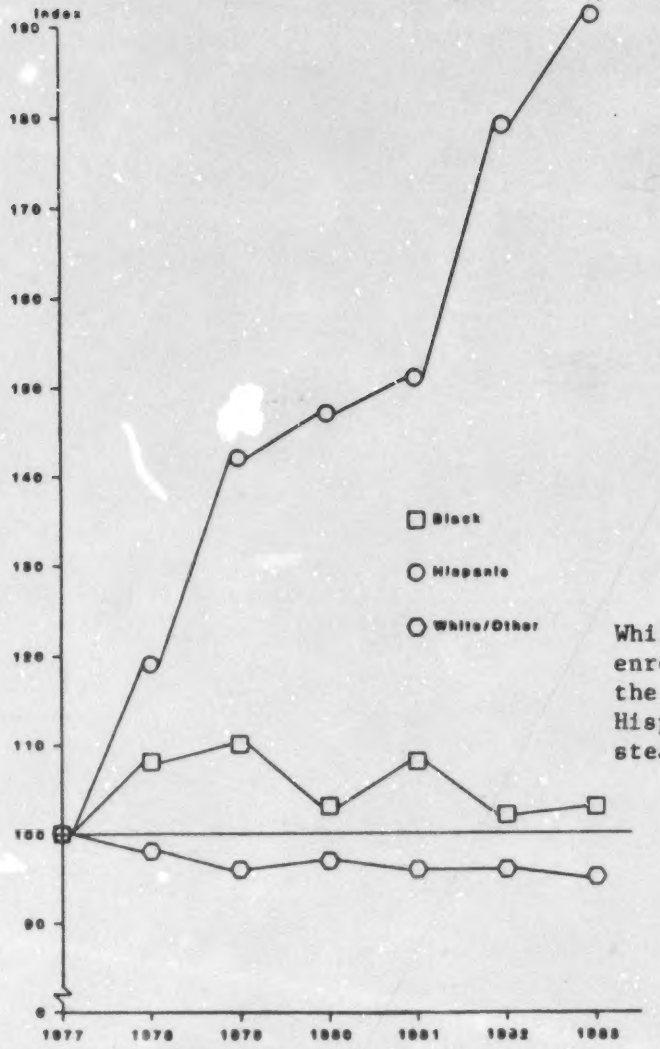
TOTAL* HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT IN NEW JERSEY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	Fall 1978		Fall 1982		Fall 1983	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Blacks	31,409	10.2	30,773	9.6	29,988	9.5
Hispanics	11,342	3.7	15,588	4.8	16,439	5.2
Whites/Others	264,460	86.1	275,945	85.6	268,221	85.3
TOTAL	307,211	100.0	322,306	100.0	314,648	100.0

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Statewide Information Systems Development.

Figure 39

ENROLLMENT SHARE INDEX
TOTAL FULL-TIME FRESHMEN BY RACE
(1977-1983)



While overall New Jersey college enrollments are declining, both the proportion and the number of Hispanic students have been steadily increasing since 1977.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Statewide Information Systems Development.

Table 12

FRESHMEN MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES*
1981

	Freshmen Attending College (Anywhere)	Out-migrants	Percent Attending Out of State	In-migrants	Net Migration
United States	2,485,503	308,804	12.4%	355,488	46,684
New Jersey	90,817	29,578	32.6%	3,568	-26,015
New York	221,514	29,666	13.4	33,129	3,463
Pennsylvania	104,445	16,362	15.7	20,646	4,284

*Includes full- and part-time first time freshmen. U.S. total includes resident aliens.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1982.

Table 13

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE-BOUND HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS WITH OUT-OF-STATE PREFERENCES BY STATE OF CHOICE, SECTOR, AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL
1982

State	'82 NJ HS Seniors With Out-of-State Preferences		'82 NJ HS Seniors With Out-of-State Preferences
	%		%
		Universities	
Pennsylvania	29.5	Public	17.3
New York	14.6	Private	32.7
Massachusetts	9.0	Sub-Total	50.0
Virginia	5.4		
Florida	3.4	Four-Year Colleges	
		Public	14.5
Delaware	3.8	Private	31.3
Maryland	3.3	Sub-Total	45.8
North Carolina	3.9		
Connecticut	3.3	Two-Year Colleges	
Ohio	2.3	Public	1.4
District of Columbia	2.8	Private	2.8
		Sub-Total	4.2
Sub-Total	81.3		
		TOTAL	100.0
Remaining States and Territories	18.7		
TOTAL	100.0		

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Special Report Series, Out-Migration of College-Bound Freshmen: New Jersey's Special Dilemma, December 1983.

Large numbers of first-time freshman New Jersey residents have chosen to attend colleges in neighboring states. About 67% of these out-migrants planned to attend private colleges in 1981. New Jersey accounts for approximately 38% of all net out-migration.

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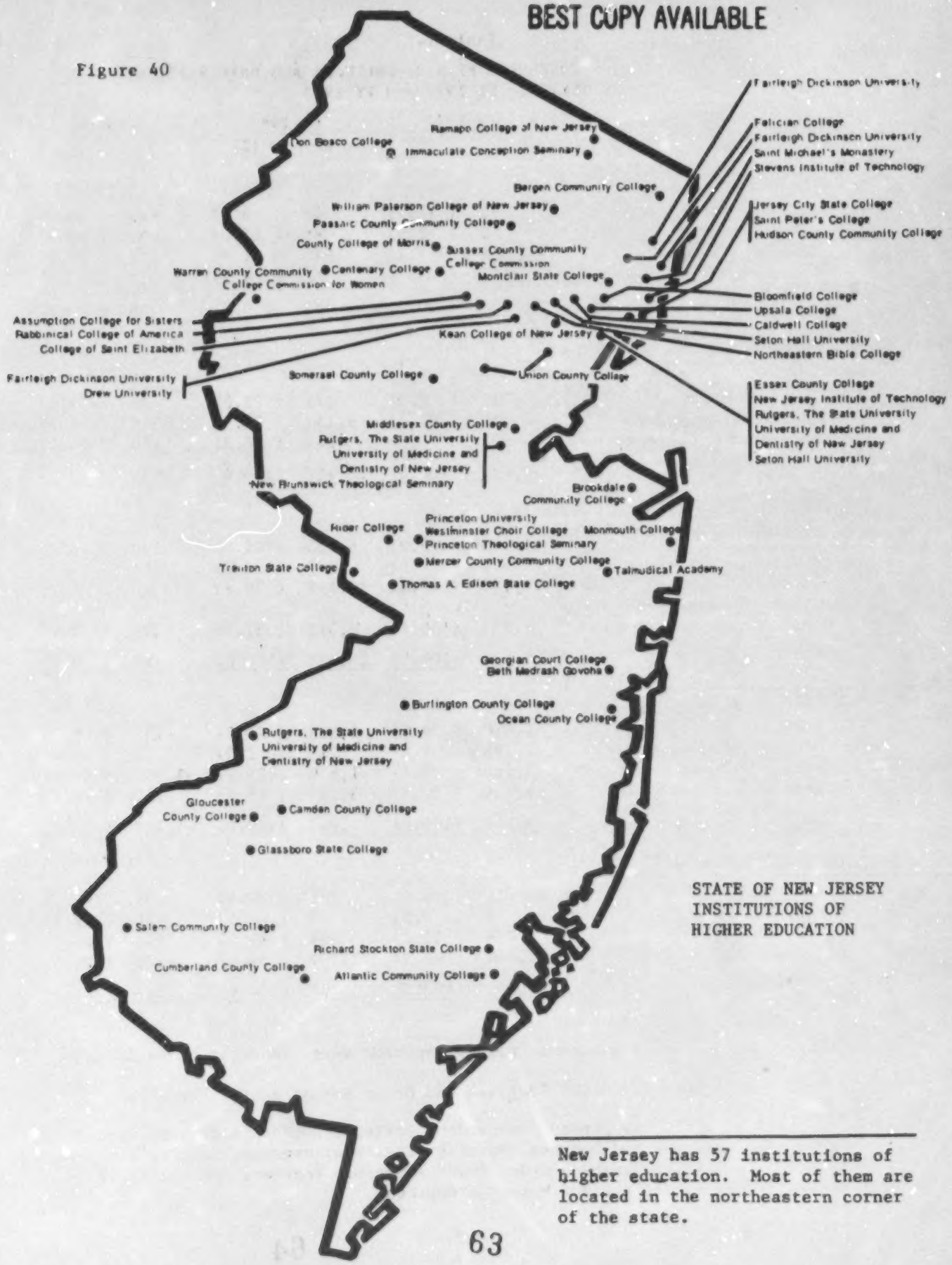
Figure 40



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
INSTITUTIONS OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

New Jersey has 57 institutions of higher education. Most of them are located in the northeastern corner of the state.

Table 14

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES CONFERRED BY N.J. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY SECTOR: FY 1977 and FY 1983

AWARD/SECTOR	FY 1977 #	FY 1977 (%)	FY 1983 #	FY 1983 (%)	Change #	Change (%)
CERTIFICATES						
N.J.I.T.	71	(11.3)	46	(5.9)	-25	(35.2)
U.M.D.N.J.	47	(7.5)	86	(11.0)	39	(83.0)
Community Colleges	508	(81.2)	640	(81.6)	132	(26.0)
Independent Colleges	-	(-)	12	(1.5)	12	(-)
TOTAL	626	(100.0)	784	(100.0)	158	(25.2)
ASSOCIATE						
Rutgers*	20	(0.2)	-	-	-20	-
Thomas Edison	210	(2.0)	179	(1.8)	-31	(-14.8)
Community Colleges	9,510	(91.3)	9,154	(89.9)	-356	(-3.7)
Independent Colleges	681	(6.5)	849	(8.3)	168	(24.7)
TOTAL	10,421	(100.0)	10,182	(100.0)	-239	(-2.3)
BACHELOR'S						
Rutgers	6,103	(23.9)	6,633	(25.9)	530	(8.7)
N.J.I.T.	664	(2.6)	777	(3.0)	113	(17.0)
State Colleges (Including Edison)	10,928	(42.8)	10,199	(39.8)	-729	(-6.7)
Independent Colleges	7,839	(30.7)	8,013	(31.3)	174	(2.2)
TOTAL	25,534	(100.0)	25,622	(100.0)	88	(0.3)
MASTER'S						
Rutgers	2,050	(24.0)	1,912	(26.3)	-138	(-6.7)
N.J.I.T.	188	(2.2)	215	(2.9)	27	(14.4)
State Colleges	3,168	(37.1)	1,870	(25.7)	-1,298	(-40.9)
Independent Colleges	3,134	(36.7)	3,284	(45.1)	150	(4.8)
TOTAL	8,540	(100.0)	7,281	(100.0)	-1,259	(-14.7)
DOCTORAL/FIRST-PROFESSIONAL						
Rutgers	819	(39.4)	782	(32.6)	-37	(-4.5)
N.J.I.T.	7	(0.3)	9	(0.4)	2	(28.5)
U.M.D.N.J.	254	(12.2)	398	(16.6)	144	(56.7)
Independent Colleges	1,001	(48.1)	1,209	(50.4)	208	(20.8)
TOTAL	2,081	(100.0)	2,398	(100.0)	317	(15.2)

*Rutgers University's associate degree programs were discontinued in 1981.

SOURCE: NCES Form #2300-2.1 (Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred).

From 1977 to 1983, New Jersey independent colleges awarded increased numbers of Associate, Master's and Doctoral/First-Professional degrees. During the same period, community colleges awarded fewer Associate degrees, and state colleges awarded fewer Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

Table 15

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY N.J. COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES,
BY PROGRAM CATEGORY: FY 1977 and FY 1983

PROGRAM CATEGORY	FY 1977 #	FY 1977 (%)	FY 1983 #	FY 1983 (%)	Change #	Change (%)
Business	4,953	(19.4)	6,716	(26.2)	1,763	(35.6)
Computer Science	115	(0.4)	750	(2.9)	635	(552.2)
Education	3,956	(15.5)	2,241	(8.7)	-1,715	(-43.4)
Engineering/Architecture	1,589	(6.2)	2,341	(9.1)	752	(47.3)
Health Professions	1,243	(4.9)	1,396	(5.5)	153	(12.3)
Public Affairs	898	(3.5)	930	(3.6)	32	(3.5)
Mathematics	448	(1.8)	274	(1.1)	- 174	(-38.8)
Natural Sciences*	2,494	(9.8)	2,076	(8.1)	- 418	(-16.8)
Liberal Arts**	9,067	(35.5)	7,549	(29.5)	-1,518	(-16.7)
Other***	771	(3.0)	1,349	(5.3)	578	(75.0)
TOTAL	25,534	(100.0)	25,622	(100.0)	88	(0.3)

* Natural Sciences includes: Agriculture/Natural Resources, Biological Sciences, and Physical Sciences.

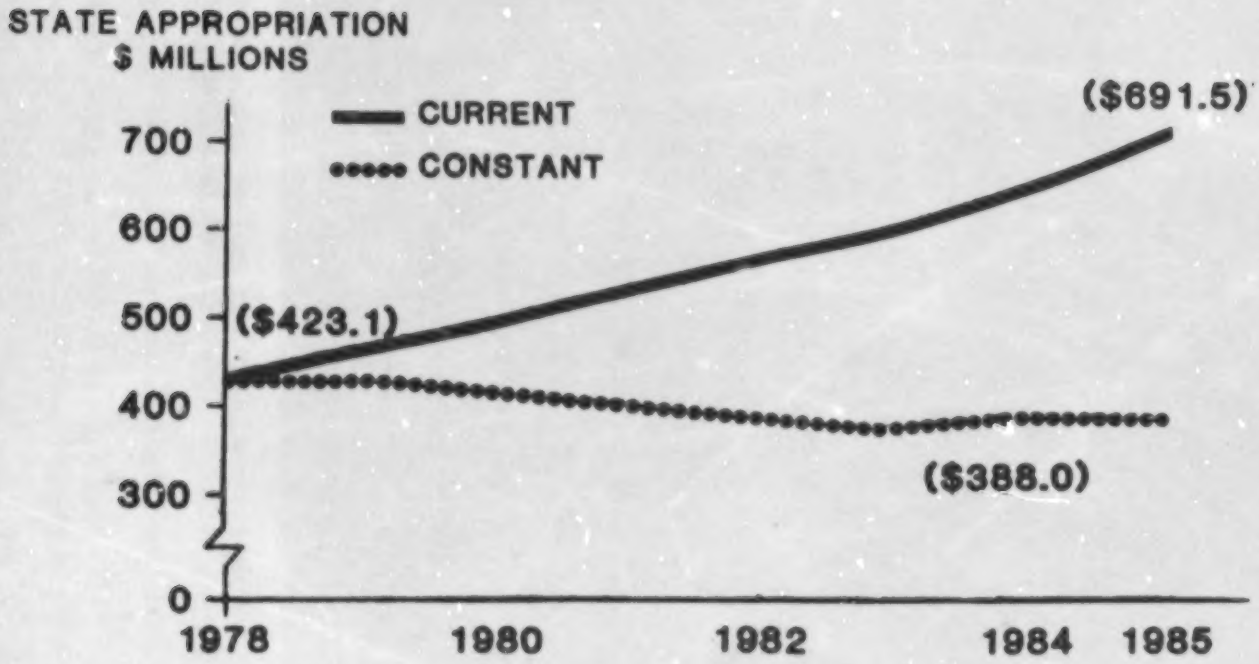
** Liberal Arts includes: Area Studies, Fine and Applied Arts, Foreign Languages, Letters, Psychology, Social Sciences, Theology, and Interdisciplinary Studies.

*** Other includes: Communications, Home Economics, and Library Science.

Source: NCES Form #2300-2.1 (Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred). Data by program category are provisional pending final conversion to revised taxonomy.

Figure 41

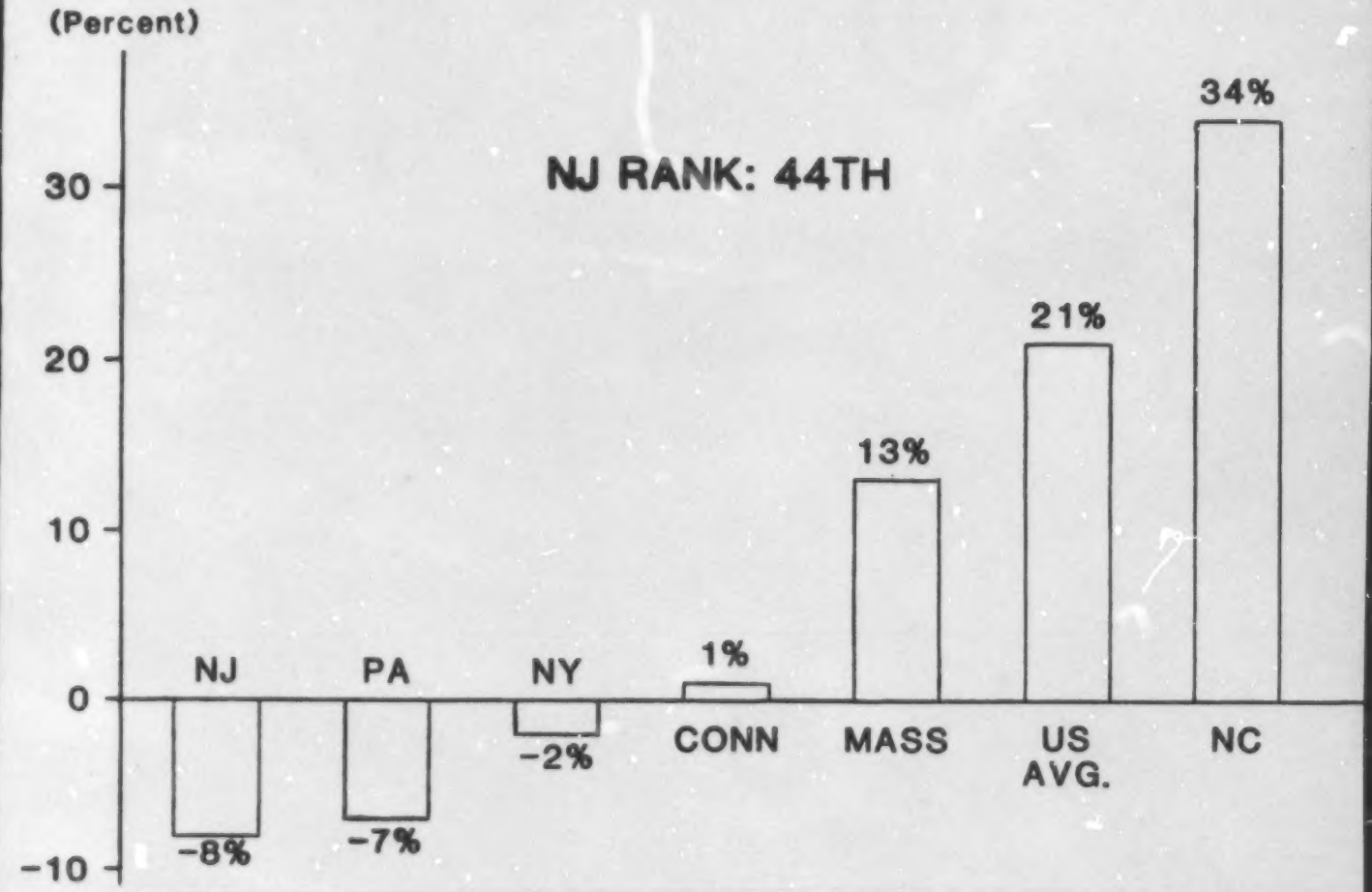
STATE APPROPRIATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 1978-FY 1985



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Budget and Fiscal Planning.

Figure 42

CONSTANT DOLLAR STATE APPROPRIATIONS:
UNITED STATES, NEW JERSEY, AND SELECTED STATES
FY 1974-FY 1984



SOURCE: Chronicle of Higher Education, October 1984.

Figure 44

Curriculum Grants Initiatives